The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9731.—VOL. LX. FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, at Newcastle, Mrs. F. S. Macdermott, of a daughter.

On the 26th instant, at Lithgow, Mrs. John Kennedy, of a son.

On the 28th instant, at her residence, Soona, Mrs. F. R. Wilsmam, of a son.

On the 28th instant, at Burwood, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Bowden, of a son.

On the 29th instant, at her residence, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, the wife of E. Fosbery, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd instant, at Melbourne, Mr. Philip Johnston, solicitor, brother of the late Robert Johnson, and of Richard Johnson, of this city, solicitor.

On the 18th instant, at his residence, Wells's Hotel, North Shore, Mr. William John Wells, aged 43 years, much respected by all who knew him.

On the 29th instant, at her residence, Bromley House, Woolloomooloo-street, Hannah, widow of Frederic Sivewright, Esq.

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares.—Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, Saturday, 14th August, at 3 p.m.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Tuesday, 10th August, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Steamer, about Tuesday, 3rd August.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m., on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamship
AUCKLAND
will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 14th August, at 3 p.m., for
AUCKLAND.
Arrangements have been made whereby passengers and cargo can be booked through to any of the New Zealand ports.
This vessel has SUPERIOR accommodation for HORSES, for which early application is necessary.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.
Goods received for Paterson on MONDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamer.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The steamer WAIMEA will leave for the above river in a few days, proceeding to LISMORE, and will be continued in the trade.
Cabin, £4. Steerage, £2.
Maize, 9d per bushel; General freight, 20s per ton.
JOHN E. MANNING.
Circular Quay.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
On THURSDAY, 5th August, at noon, calling at EDEN,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets, available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO EDEN direct.—☞ The steamship YOU YANGS, on THURSDAY, 5th August, at noon.
FARES—Saloon £2 0 0
Steerage 1 0 0
WILLIAM HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, MONDAY, 2nd August, at 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The magnificent new clipper ship HAWKESBURY will be towed to sea on MONDAY, 2nd August.
Apply Captain SAYERS, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON, the WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, A. LATTO, commander, has the whole of her dead weight on board and alongside, and a large portion of wool down. Has comfortable and roomy saloon accommodation. Will sail early in August.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
O'Connell-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—An A1 American Clipper-Ship, of 1500 tons, will be dispatched on or about 5th August, being the first to leave of the Monthly Line of Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, with steward's attendance, in each department. Early application is necessary to secure berths, many being already engaged.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper ship LIGHTNING will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE in a few days. Has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers.
Apply to DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney; or R. B. WALLACE, Newcastle.

FOR OVALAU and FIJI ISLANDS.—To sail on SATURDAY, 14th August.—The smart clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, 250 tons, Captain John Lake.
Passenger accommodation unrivalled, and superior to any vessel in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., or to E. VICKERY, who have recently purchased this vessel specially for the Island trade.

FIRST VESSEL FOR OVALAU, FIJI.—☞ The favourite regular trader, NORMAN, is now fast loading, and shippers are requested to send down cargo at once.
INTENDING PASSENGERS are requested to inspect the superior accommodation of this vessel, which is unrivalled by any vessel in the island trade.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—To WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 9 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 6th August.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—Alchymist, To-morrow, 10 a.m. Cabin, 10s; steerage, 7s 6d. Pt. Slip Wf.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The smart clipper brig FAWN, John Wood, master, is now on the berth for the above ports.
For freight or passage, for which early application is necessary, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR AUCKLAND and OTHER NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM AND SAILING PACKETS.
NOVELTY, on SATURDAY.
ALICE CAMERON, 16th August.
KATE, 1st September.
For freight or passage, and all further particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

NOVELTY, for AUCKLAND.—☞ Is now fast loading, and will positively clear and sail TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete SHIPMENTS, pass ENTRIES, and forward BILLS OF LADING for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader PRINCE ALFRED, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO.

FOR NAPIER.—Brig MAGGIE, loading at Grafton Wharf; sails on Tuesday. On board, or J. Black & Co.

HARMON, FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ Is unavoidably detained till SATURDAY, when she will positively CLEAR and SAIL.
Has still room for freight, for which, or passage, early application is necessary on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—A1 clipper brig WINDHOVER. Freight or passage C. B. Bond, Sussex-st.

MELBOURNE direct.—Clipper schooner GALATEA. For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The STAR OF THE SEA, TO-MORROW EVENING. O'Doud and Co.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, the LOLA MONTEZ. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER, all parts.—CENTURION. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

DARKWATER, MACLEAY RIVER.—FLYING CLOUD, Saturday, at noon. Victoria Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR, the PETERBOROUGH LASS, This Evening, Victoria Whf. J. Foley, agent.

SHIP DAMASCUS, from London.—Consignees are requested to PASS their Entries without delay for the Circular Quay. Any goods not passed for within SEVEN days, will be placed in Bond under imperfect entry. Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The undermentioned GOODS, ex Annesley, Pearse, master, from London, are now in store unclaimed:—
M in block, § 4-6—3 cases, shipped by J. Davis, consigned to order.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

WANTED, VESSEL, of about 40 or 60 tons, to run ballast Stone from Newcastle. Apply, by letter or personally, to W. G., Post-office, Botany Bay.

WANTED, to purchase a VESSEL of about 550 tons capacity, moderate draught of water, and light on ballast.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

WANTED, to purchase a smart VESSEL, from 20 to 25 tons. Apply JOHN HARRAP, 18, Erskine-st.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, COASTERS, to load at Newcastle and Hexham, for Sydney.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS for RICHMOND and CLARENCE RIVERS to MELBOURNE or SYDNEY. Dispatch guaranteed.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the first-class barque HADDINGTON, 475 tons registry; will carry 700 tons coals; now ready for sea; can proceed to sea with 150 tons ballast.
Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT,
Cuthbert's Wharf.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The A1 American barque MARATHON, 377 tons register, built in 1864; carries 500 tons coals on 13 feet 6 inches draught of water. Apply to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 barque ATREVIDA, 457 tons register, C. H. Bisset, commander. Apply to R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, the British-built brigantine PILOT; carries 170 tons of coal; was recently newly-coppered, refastened, had new decks laid, and thoroughly overhauled; only requires 20 tons of ballast; is now for SALE cheap.
For further particulars apply to
J. C. ELLIS,
Custom-house-buildings,
Newcastle.

ON SALE, the barque CANTERO, 476 tons capacity, in first-rate order, and well found. Admirably adapted for a collier or whaler.
For full particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.
3, Bridge-street.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S.
NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.
The COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS, situate at HUNTER'S POINT, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The GRAVING DOCK, excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—
Extreme length, 450 feet; length on blocks, 416 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 90 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lightening.
This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.
The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the soundest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Docking a Ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.
The Company feel warranted in stating that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to cost of materials and labour as in any other part of the world.
For particulars, address
JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent,
San Francisco, California, U. S.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—An Adjourned General MEETING of the above will be held, THIS EVENING, at Cripps's Rooms, George-street, at a quarter to 8 o'clock precisely, to consider the most suitable manner of celebrating the anniversary of the formation of the Association.
J. WILLIAMSON, } Hon.
A. MOLESWORTH, } Secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual MEETING will take place THIS EVENING, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-st. JOHN DAVIES, President.

NOTICE.
A MEETING of the CREDITORS of Messrs. Mackinlay, Brothers, Grocers, of Erskine-street, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
July 30th, 1869. MACKINLAY, BROTHERS.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS LECTURE.—A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. STEEL, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock punctually. Subject: "Alexander Von Humboldt: His Life, Travels, and Contributions to Physical Science."
ADMISSION FREE.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Half-yearly General MEETING of PROPRIETORS of the above Company will be held at their Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, Friday, the thirtieth day of July instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869; of electing a Director in the room of JOHN BREWSTER, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; also for the election of two Auditors in the room of F. MITCHELL and G. O. ALLAN, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
CANDIDATES for the office of Director are required to give notice in writing to the Board, at least fourteen days before the election.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 6th July, 1869.
NOTICE.—JOHN BREWSTER, Esq., has given the requisite notice of his being a Candidate for the office of Director.
Sydney, 6th July, 1869.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The Half-Yearly General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Offices, King-street, on SATURDAY, 31st instant, at 11 a.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, and to consider and decide upon any other business that may be brought forward in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

FITZROY IRON WORKS COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at the offices, Vickery's-chambers, 110, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 30th July current, at 3 p.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Act of Incorporation.
By order of the Board,
J. WATKIN, Secretary.
Sydney, 14th July, 1869.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Seventh Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, at the Company's Offices, 251, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July current, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended on 30th June last, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 15th July, 1869.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—The Annual General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 21, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
W. P. MANNING, Secretary.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Matches on SATURDAY, 31st July.
Cooper Prize—1st Class. Cooper Prize—2nd Class.
JOHN WELLS, Captain.

NO. 6 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Special Company DRILL, and march out to Rifle Range for Match Shooting, on SATURDAY (TO-MORROW). Muster at the Volunteer Barracks at 2 p.m. sharp. Ammunition on the ground.
GERARD PHILIPS, Captain.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, &c., &c., under the style and firm of FOTHERINGHAM, DARVALL, and CO., and will carry on the business in the premises lately occupied by the Agra Bank, Macquarie-place.
JOHN D. FOTHERINGHAM,
E. R. DARVALL,
Macquarie-place Auction Rooms.
Sydney, 15th July, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into Partnership as Auctioneers, Brokers, and Land Agents, &c., &c., under the style and firm of G. F. Baker and Co.
G. F. BAKER,
G. J. HARTLEY.
141, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.
Household furniture purchased in one lot for cash, or sold by auction at our Sale Rooms. Out-door sales conducted on the most liberal terms.
Advances made on all kinds of property for immediate sale.
Sydney, July 26th, 1869.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, trading under the name and style of FOX and SPICER, Storekeepers, Redbank, Araluen, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.
Araluen, July 24th, 1869.
(Signed) R. JAS. FOX.
JASON SPICER.
Witness—R. Craig.
N.B.—All Debts due by the late firm will be discharged by Mr. JASON SPICER (who will carry on the business as usual), and all Accounts due to the late firm will be received by him.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT HEANEY, having ceased to be in my employ, is not authorised to receive money or orders on my account from this date; Mr. NICHOLAS QUIRK being the only person authorised to receive the above.
D. WILSON, Wentworth Wharf, Druitt-street.
July 26th, 1869.

I HAVE THIS DAY appointed Messrs. STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Macquarie-place, Sole Agents for the sale of my Albury Wines.
J. F. FALLON, Albury, N. S. W.

CAMDEN BACON DEPOT.—C. J. WINCHESTER is out of my employ; therefore he is no longer authorised to receive orders or moneys on my account.
G. A. MARSHALL.

TO MR. M. M'DERMOTT.—If your TRUNK is not removed and my CLAIM paid by WEDNESDAY next, the 4th August, I shall sell it by auction.
Bridge-street, July 29. J. PRITCHARD.

TO MR. ROSENTHAL.—If your TRUNK, &c., is not removed and my CLAIM paid by WEDNESDAY next, the 4th August, I shall sell it by auction.
Bridge-street, July 29. J. PRITCHARD.

TO OWNERS OF RACE HORSES.—Mr. Buchan Thomson begs to call attention to the CLOSING of the ENTRANCES for the Randwick Spring Meeting, which must reach his office not later than 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd August.

NOTICE.
GEORGE KISS begs to inform the public in general that the CARRIAGE and PAIR, previously advertised for sale this day, is WITHDRAWN for the present.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS of the undersigned will, in future, be carried on at No. 442, George-street, next Royal Hotel.
Business conducted as usual during the alteration of the premises.
THAME, WALKER, and CO.

NEWCASTLE and SOUTHERN COLLIERIES.—The undersigned is prepared to DELIVER at SYDNEY, COALS by the Cargo, from any of the above Collieries, at current rates, and on favourable terms.
T. G. SAWKINS, Coal Contractor,
Exchange.

ST. VINCENT'S NEW HOSPITAL.—Members of Committee, and Gentlemen who hold Lists, will please return the same on or before 7th August, with amount of subscriptions received, to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. ROBERT COVENY, Darling Point, in order that the same may be published.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Hon. Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Goods of MICHAEL MURPHY, late of Lambton, near Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, Miner, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court by MARY MURPHY, the widow of the said deceased, that administration of the goods, chattels, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to her.
Dated this twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1869.
H. J. BROWN, Proctor for the said Mary Murphy, Newcastle, by Ellis and Makinson, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

REMOVAL.—R. AUDSLEY and CO., Grocers, &c., from 707, George-street South, to 413, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.

TRUNKEY GOLD-FIELDS.—D. MAINE and H. HUGHES beg to inform the Public that their Coaches run regularly to and from Bathurst and Trunkey twice a week, as follows:—
Leaves Bathurst every Tuesday and Saturday at 9 a.m. (one hour after the arrival of Cobb and Co.'s mail coaches from Sydney), arriving at the Gold-fields same days at 5 p.m. Leaves Trunkey every Thursday and Monday at 9 a.m., arriving in Bathurst same day at 5 p.m. Parties leaving Sydney by the mail train on Monday and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock will be at Trunkey the following evening at 5 p.m., and can have a full day at Trunkey to transact business, and return to Bathurst the following morning.
Fares each way 20s.
Sydney booking office, Cobb and Co.
Bathurst booking office, Tattersall's Hotel.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL, MOOROOWOOLEN.
Persons travelling the Southern Road will find the best accommodation at this Hotel, the nearest house to Marulan Station, and close to Railway Bridge.
N.B.—Parties conveyed to Bungonia Quartz Reef on arrival of any trains, on the shortest notice. Charges strictly moderate.
THOMAS GREEN, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Macquarie-place Auction Rooms,
Macquarie-place,
15th July, 1869.
The undersigned beg respectfully to announce that they are now prepared to undertake the sale, either by public auction or private contract, of all descriptions of General Merchandise, House and Landed Property, Shares, Ships, &c., &c., and trusting that their Mr. Fotheringham's thorough practical knowledge of the business, gained after ten years' active experience in Sydney, will be a sufficient guarantee that all merchandise, &c., placed in their hands will meet with every attention and facility in the sale, they now take this opportunity of respectfully soliciting a share of public patronage.
The premises are replete with every convenience for properly carrying on the business, large and well-lighted Auction Rooms, separate Sample Room, with dry and commodious Stores.
Advances made on all descriptions of merchandise, &c.
FOTHERINGHAM, DARVALL, and CO.,
Auctioneers, Brokers, &c.,
Macquarie-place Auction Rooms,
Macquarie-place.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GOLDSBROUGH BURT, and CO.,
30, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

THOMAS DAWSON, STOCK AND STATION AGENT, AUCTIONEER, AND VALUATOR, begs to announce that he has leased from Messrs P. Dignam and Co., the Victoria and Tattersall's Sale Yards, at Goulburn.
During Mr. Dawson's temporary absence, the Goulburn Branch will be conducted by Mr. J. W. Stamford.
Liberal Cash Advances on Stock forwarded for unreserved sale.
Offices—434, George-street, Sydney, and Sloane-street, Goulburn.
Auctioneers will be treated with on the most liberal terms for the use of the Victoria Yards.

GEORGE KISS holds Regular Sales every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street; and at Camperdown any afternoon.
N.B.—Horses and Vehicles for HIRE as usual. A large assortment of Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of vehicles for Private SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having their own house in London, are enabled to execute INDENTS or to open credits for purchase of goods, on unusually favourable terms.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—Lost, out of the Domain, on the 18th of May, a Red Poley COW, branded JB on rump. Any one detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted.
A. SHADLER, 71, Hunter-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a light-coloured CANARY. 22, Thomson-st., Darlinghurst.

LOST, a BUGGY LAMP, between Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany, and the Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets. The finder, by returning it to the latter address, will be rewarded.

LOST, at Redfern, on the 26th, a Poodle DOG, without a tail. A reward given if brought to 97, Liverpool-street West.

LOST, Tuesday last, in Earl-st., off Victoria-st., bunch KEYS. Reward at Mr. Maloney's, top of William-st.

DOG LOST.—A small Brown Fox TERRIER (long ears), red leather collar studded with brass. Reward given. Pine Tree Cottage, Harrington-street, near Church-hill.

CIGAR CASE, Russian leather, LOST between Rose Bay and Guilfoyle's. Finder rewarded. Herald.

STRAYED, on the premises of the Money Order Office, at Wynyard-square, a Black and Tan TERRIER DOG. Owner can have it by paying expenses.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF FOUND. Describe to W. C. KELK, Draper, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Hyde Park, in connection with the University.—Licensed by the Chancellor.—Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives Resident and non-Resident PUPILS. 161, Elizabeth-street.

ST. LEONARDS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL has re-opened. JOHN HUNTER, M.A.

SPAGNOLETTI'S Piano and Singing CLASSES, Frith's Rooms, next Burt's Yards, Castlereagh-street.

MR. MARSH'S PIANOFORTE CLASSES. 137, Castlereagh-street.

A SUPERIOR HANDWRITING or BOOK-KEEPING taught to persons of any age in a few lessons. Youths prepared for offices, and certificated. Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, 166, Phillip-street. Established 1861.

GYMNASIUM.
(248, Castlereagh-street). Open from 4 to 9 p.m.
Quarter commences August 1st. Lessons in GYMNASTICS, with or without apparatus, every day, by the Instructor, who is always present.
Full members, 30s. a quarter, or 15s. a month.
Evening ditto, 20s. ditto, or 10s. ditto.
Boys under 14 allowed 33 per cent.

WANTED, in a Ladies' School, a Resident GOVERNESS, of lady-like manners, belonging to the Church of England. Accomplishments not essential. A lady and her daughter not objected to. Apply at the Home, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a resident English GOVERNESS in a school; she must be a person of some experience, and a member of the Church of England. No anonymous communications will be replied to. M. M., Herald Office.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Public School and Teacher's Residence at Kiama. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Architect's Office, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney; or at Dr. Taylor's, Kiama. Tenders to be addressed to Dr. TAYLOR, Kiama, before the 16th August.

TENDERS are required for extensive ADDITIONS to a gentleman's House at Burwood. Apply to Messrs. HILLY and HUNT, Architects, 138, Pitt-street.

TO ENGINEERS.—TENDERS will be received until 6th August, for iron work for winding gear.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to
W. H. DELOITTE, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for Repairs (inside and out) of a Billiard-room. Apply Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel, William-street.

TENDERS wanted, for a 10-roomed brick House. Apply White Bay Hotel, Glebe Island.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS required for alterings and additions to Shop Fixtures. 88, King-st.

TO GRAZIERS.—TENDERS for Grazing the University Paddocks will be received until the 9th August.

WANTED, TENDERS for flagging front of premises. Apply Raphael and Co., Castlereagh-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—R. AUDSLEY and CO., Family Grocers (successors to R. THAME), 413, George-street.

A FACT.—CORNS and Defective Nails cured by Mr. VICTOR, 311, George-street, opp. Railway Station.

AUCTION SALES of Furniture, &c., every Monday. G. F. Baker and Co., 141, Pitt-st. Advances made.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—To GENTLEMEN intending to visit Auckland, and capitalists desirous of investing in the Thames Gold-field or other property in the Province, the undersigned offers his services as share broker and land agent. JOSEPH NEWMAN. Address Newman and Ewen. Referees, W. Wright, Esq., Hunter's Hill; or J. J. Wright and Co., Sydney.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Events foretold, Nativities calculated.—Private consultations, 1s; ditto by letter, state when and where born, and send with 14 1d stamps. C. EDWARDS, Phreno-Mesmerist, 6, Bridge-street.

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MISS HAYES'S elegantly trimmed French Paper MODELS of Robes, Mantles, Panier Mantelets, French Pelisses, Capelines, Ball Sashes, and Paniers. Milliner, Dress, and Mantle Maker, 157, Elizabeth-street.

MRS. SHAW, Parisian Stay and Corset Maker, 166, Castlereagh-street, between King and Hunter sts.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

RYE BREAD, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A. SHADLER, 71, Hunter-street. German Rusks.

TURTLE SOUP. TURTLE SOUP. TURTLE SOUP. THIS DAY, Cafe Français, George-st.

W. G. ROBINSON, Plumber and Gasfitter, 164, Castlereagh-street. Chandeliers, various designs.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen, 6s per half-dozen. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling Reduction.—First-class PHOTO, 5s doz. J. Yates, 432, Geo.-st.

ZOHYFUGMP.—Photographic Gallery. J. DAVIS, 233, Pitt-st., op Empire Office. Cartes, 7s per doz.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

SHARES AND DEBENTURES FOR SALE.
New South Wales Government Debentures
Queensland Treasury Bills, due 31st December, 1870
Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares
Commercial Bank Shares
Bank of New Zealand Shares
Australasian Steam Navigation Shares
Australian General Assurance Shares
Pacific Insurance Shares
Sydney Insurance Shares
Peak Downs Copper Shares
Cudgegong Cinnabar Shares
Australian Gas Light Shares.
JOSIAH MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of, through LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-st.

W. T. MUSTON AND CO., STOCK and SHARE BROKERS,
Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street,
effect immediate sales of shares and debentures at current market rates, and possess great facilities for disposing of houses, lands, or station properties.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—
Table F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1869.

MONEY. Money.—£5 to £20, to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-street North.

MONEY LENT on Furniture, without removal or law costs, bills discounted. Loan Office, Bell's-chambers.

£3000 TO LEND on Mortgage. DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, 101, Elizabeth-street.

MOST Money LENT on plate, watches, jewellery, and furniture, at Molloy's Pawn Office, Bathurst-street.

PHŒNIX BUILDING SOCIETY.—SHARES for SALE, 6 years paid up. Address D. A., Herald.

FURNITURE, &c.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
FURNITURE.
DRAWING AND DINING ROOM SUITES.
RAPHAEL and CO. solicit the public inspection of their large stock of the above, which for elegance of design and finish cannot be surpassed in the colony. Bedroom suites in Huon pine, cedar, and mahogany; colonial-made shaped centre; card and fancy tables, in walnut and rosewood; handsome plate-glass back sideboards. Bedding of all descriptions.
Best English goose feathers, grey and white down.
Richly-cut glass gaseliers, of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 lights.
The whole of the above will be sold at COST PRICE, prior to the fourth clearing sale by auction.

WANTED, to SELL New and Second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Country buyers and parties furnishing will do well to call and inspect our large and varied stock before making their purchases elsewhere.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed, by first-class packers, for transmission to all parts of the colony.
Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL IRON BEDSTEADS from 12s 6d upwards.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Singer's SEWING-MACHINE, price £7 10s. A bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES, horsehair, flock, fibre, and flax Mattresses. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st.

MATTRESSES RE-MADE, and returned the same day, by J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-street, nr. Bathurst-st.

WANTED, to purchase second-hand FURNITURE, for cash. G. F. Baker and Co., 141, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE LAMPS to burn without Chimneys, at 1s each. F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of KEROSENE TABLE LAMPS at Reduced Prices, to clear out.

KEROSENE LAMPS and LANTERNS made to order. Contracts for Lighting Municipalities.

PARLOUR CHANDELIERS and Hall Lamps, for kerosene, new designs. Reduced prices. Robinson's.

THE WANZER LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE is the BEST and SIMPLEST Family Machine known. Specimen books, and testimonials of the highest character, can be had on application at 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, ex Bayonnaise, 4000 feet American PLANKS. G. E. AUSTEN, 19, Jamison-street.

THE MARBLE LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY'S DEPOT,
8, Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c., &c.
Catalogues of the above are now ready, and will be forwarded upon application, by letter or otherwise.
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, New South Wales.

WANTED, to SELL Vines, Hambro' Muscat, &c., 30s per 1000, at J. B. North's Rooms, 278, George-st.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
SATURDAY, 29th July.
English and American News.
The Premier's Northern Tour.
Attempt at Murder and Shocking Suicide.
Escape of Prisoners from Auckland Gaol.
The War in New Zealand.
Laying the Foundation-stone of St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide.
The Protestant Hall Meeting.
The Gold-fields at Nuggetty Hill, Turon River.
Meeting at Wagga Wagga on Railway Extension.
Agriculture—Sporting—Mining—Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

PUNCH! PUNCH! PUNCH!
CARTOON:—
ROBERTSON AND BEAUTY;
or, THE TAMWORTH GIRLS.
Eloquence Unalloyed
The Pilgrim of Love
Punch's Telegrams of the Premier's movements.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.,
Printers and Publishers,
108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH,
George-street.

SYDNEY PUNCH, Vol. X., now ready, handsomely bound in gilt cloth, 10s. 6d. GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers and Publishers, 108, Pitt-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of STATIONERY, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

BARGAINS, THIS DAY, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

LADIES' PURSES—new samples, just opened. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-st.

GENT'S POCKET Memorandum Books, a large assortment. J. J. Moore, Australian Book Mart, Geo.-st.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with and without spring backs. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-st.

SCRAP ALBUMS.—New samples, just received. MOORE'S Australian Book Mart, George-street.

STATIONERY.—All kinds, wholesale and retail, at MOORE'S Australian Book Mart, 560, George-st.

LINEAR NOTE, assorted colours, 9d per packet. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-st., opp. Commercial B.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

HYDE AND CO.'S INDIAN ESSENCE OF INK.
JUST RECEIVED ex THYATIRA.
Is especially made for hot climates. The contents of one bottle (1½ oz.) poured into a pint of water will produce a full IMPERIAL PINT OF PERMANENT BLACK WRITING INK.
Price 9d per bottle, by post 1s.
J. READING and CO., 356, George-street, Sydney.

ENGLISH SCENERY, in packets, each containing 12 exquisite views, 1s 6d per packet, posted 1s 9d; 24 varieties, comprising Dover, Cornwall, Oxford, Bath, Stratford, Cambridge, &c., &c. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

EXETER HALL.—Magazine of Sacred MUSIC.—Nos. 1 to 11, each 1s 6d. A supply just received. 25 Sacred Songs, in book, with accompaniment, 1s 6d.
CLARKE, 24, Hunter-street.

MUSIC at 3d, 6d, 9d, and 1s—20,000 pieces. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

LEMON HART'S RUM, Keiller's Confectionery assorted, on SALE, by M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

SAZERAC'S Brandy, pale and dark, in quarter-casks and cases, on SALE, by M'DONALD, SMITH, & CO.

SAZERAC'S Brandy.—A few cases "Fine old" and "Three Star" brandy, on SALE. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

FINE old Jamaica RUM, guaranteed 28 o.p. HAZELAND and CO., Lime-street, foot Erskine-street.

ALBURY WINE, from the Kyeamba Vineyard, on SALE, by M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-st.

J. F. FALLON'S ALBURY WINES.—These celebrated Wines can be obtained from the undersigned. STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Macquarie-place, Agents for New South Wales.

WANTED to SELL, at the BULL'S HEAD, Red, White, and Blue House, George-street, opposite the Central Police Court.

	s.	d.
Best French old cognac..	2	6
Assorted brandy, pale and dark	3	6
Clouseau's No. 6 old pale brandy	3	10
Martell's blue label brandy	4	0
Hollands gin, key brand, quart	3	0
Superior old tom and whisky	3	0
Martell's pure old dark brandy	4	0
Superior sherry and port wine, quart	3	0
West India rum, quart	3	0
Allsopp's, Bass's Pyramid, Tennent's pale ale	0	11
Pig brand, Guinness's stout	1	0
Barclay's, Blood's, Woolfe's, Byass's, Marzetti's stout	0	10
Hennessy's Battle-axe pale brandy	4	6
Albury wine	1	0
Orange wine, quart	3	0
Aromatic schnapps, quart	4	0
Jamaica rum, genuine	4	0
Blood's stout, by Findlater	0	9
Extra size gin (Key or Anchor), labelled and capsuled	3	3

(Per bottle.)
or 46s. per case—15 bottles.
Martell's, Hennessy's brandy, dark and pale, on draught, and single pint sold at wholesale prices, with other articles in the trade, at low market rates. Country orders punctually attended to, in small or large quantities.

KEROSENE OIL.
THE WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited) supply
REFINED ILLUMINATING OIL.
First prize at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition.
Safer and cheaper than any other oil. Also,
Wood Preserving Oil, in any quantity.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary,
251, George-street.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, TARPAULINS, all sizes, 1 lb. and 1½ lb. to the yard, at very low price.
F. PERKS and CO., 160, Pitt-street.

TO PERSONS INTERESTED in MINING PURSUITS.—Messrs. BROWN and STANSFIELD are now prepared to supply their PATENT SELF-DISCHARGING CONCENTRATORS, either single machines or sets. These machines receive direct from the ripple tables and separate pyrites, free gold and silver from the quartz tailings. They are also the most perfect machines for the separation of silver, copper, lead, and tin ores from extraneous matter. They also do away with the necessity of using blankets, and dispense with manual labour.
Circulars containing directions for setting and working the machines, together with testimonials of practical men, will be forwarded on application to
BROWN and STANSFIELD, Globe Hotel, Melbourne.

IRON CISTERNS.—F. BRABY and CO., having laid down more extensive and improved machinery on their Deptford premises (Ida Wharf), are prepared to supply Wrought Iron Tanks, galvanised or painted, of superior quality, at reduced prices, and at very short notice.
An Illustrated Price List of Perforated Zinc, Galvanized Iron, and other of Braby's special manufactures, sent on application.
F. BRABY and CO. (Limited), Fitzroy Works, Euston Road, London.
*** Orders through Colonial Merchants.
N.B.—Open Tanks of different sizes packed one in another to save freight.

J. AND H. SORBY'S SHEEPSHEARS, C. S. and patent
R. Sorby's kangaroo brand ditto
Ward and Payne's best quality ditto.
All sizes in stock.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

BLACK round-head Bolts and Nuts, Iron Washers, black and galvanized gas pipe, Walker's horse nails, anvils, bar, rod, sheet, and hoop iron, door mats, coffin furniture, wheat mills, scythes, sickles, hay knives, copying presses.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

TWO American WAGGONS for SALE, with top and break complete. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase a large size Furniture VAN. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, or Semi-Sociable. Apply 130, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, second-hand DRAY. Apply Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

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LAW.

WINDSOR DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

There were sixty-three cases entered. The following are some of the more important.

COCKROFT V. CROSS.

This was an action brought to recover £7 16s. for three months' wages. The plaintiff stated that the defendant hired him in January last, for three months, at 12s. per week, to work on plaintiff's station, in assisting him to put up a wire fence. He served three weeks, when the plaintiff suddenly discharged him, giving him £1, out of which defendant owed him 14s. for money lent. The evidence for the defence and one of the plaintiff's own witnesses proved that the hiring was only conditional upon plaintiff suiting. He would not work except when he liked, and defendant, after giving him a week's notice, discharged him. He paid him £1 on account of £1 16s, and afterwards offered to pay him the remaining 16s., but he would not accept it. The defendant denied ever borrowing 14s. from the plaintiff. His Honor found a verdict for the 16s. only. Mr. Coley plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Walker for defendant.

GASPER V. BURGESS.

Plaintiff sued for £9 16s. for grazing seven head of cattle and two mares with their foals, service of a horse, and driving stock. The plaintiff failed to prove any agreement for service of the horse and for driving. A verdict was given for the other items, amounting to £6 6s. Mr. Walker plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Coley for defendant.

BUTLER V. GREENTREE.

Action brought to recover £11 1s. 6d., balance due for 2150 feet of timber, sold and delivered at 17s. per 100. The dispute was as to the quantity, which the plaintiff swore was all delivered. On the other hand, the defendant and his witness proved that it was short by 488 feet. His Honor deducted this from the claim, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for £7. Mr. Walker, defendant's attorney.

DAVIS V. OWENS.

This action was brought to recover £10, value of a mare, the property of the plaintiff, lent to defendant in July, 1868, and which died whilst in defendant's care and use. There was no dispute as to the facts. The evidence failed to prove that the death had resulted from the negligence of the defendant; and his Honor held, under such circumstances, that defendant could not be made legally liable. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Walker plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Coley for defendant

DAY V. BUSBY.

The plaintiff, a medical man, sued the defendant, a currier, for £14, amount of account for medical attendance on one James Brooks, an apprentice of the defendant. The indentures had been burnt about nine months ago, but secondary evidence was given of their contents. It appeared that, in the year 1867, James Brooks had been bound for five years to the defendant; that one Friday in the month of July, 1868, during the apprenticeship, the defendant sent Brooks after a pig; on getting over a fence it broke, the lad fell and severely injured his leg and chest; the defendant then sent him home to his father; on the Sunday following, the defendant called to see the young man, when he was much worse; defendant then said the doctor had better be sent for: Brooks, sen., replied that he had already done so; and the doctor, the plaintiff, arrived whilst the defendant was present. Plaintiff attended the patient regularly for about two months, seeing him sometimes three and four times a day. His Honor held that defendant was bound to pay, unless there had been an exception in the indentures (which there was not) as to his providing medical attendance. He, therefore, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, £14; but he directed proceedings to be stayed for fourteen days, until he could consult the authorities on his return to Sydney as to whether any distinction was made between indoor and outdoor apprentices. Brooks was an outdoor apprentice. Mr. Walker, plaintiff's attorney; Mr. Coley, for defendant.

ROBERTSON V. CLAYTON.

Plaintiff sued the defendant for £12 10s; £11 being for money paid at his request to one Waterhouse, and £1 10s. being money lent. The parties, with a Mr. Smith, had entered into partnership to trade with the steamer Brothers on the Hawkesbury. Clayton was engineer and master Smith supercargo, and Robertson a sleeping partner. Clayton had no money; Robertson chartered the steamer; the affair turned out a losing speculation, and the plaintiff now sued the defendant for £11, his share of the chartering. The defendant denied ever authorising or requesting the plaintiff to pay the money, and his attorney pleaded that, as it was a partnership transaction, the Court could not entertain the claim. Plaintiff swore that he lent the £1 10s. His Honor decided that he could not allow the £11, but gave a verdict for the £1 10s. Mr. Walker, defendant's attorney.

WILSHIRE V. M'MAHON.

Plaintiff claimed £5, defendant's share of a dividing line of fence at Kurrajong, but it appearing that plaintiff had not himself complied with the Act in erecting his own share before fencing the defendant's, and had not even completed what he had erected until after the issue of the summons, His Honor nonsuited him. Mr. Coley for the plaintiff, Mr. Walker for defendant.

HOUGH V. STINSON.

This was an action brought to recover £10 16s. 10d. for melons, pumpkins, corn, and quinces, sold in March and April last. £5 18s. had been paid into Court, and the chief dispute was as to the rates charged. His Honor found a verdict for the defendant, and that the amount paid into Court covered the plaintiff's claim. Mr. Walker, defendant's attorney.

JOHNSTON V. GARDNER.

This was an interpleader suit. The claimant, John Johnston, alleged that three horses levied upon were his property, whereas it appeared that two of them were taken by his father for rent due, and that he ought to have claimed instead of his son. The other evidence was also unsatisfactory as to the alleged purchase from the defendant. His Honor found in favour of the execution creditor, and awarded £5 costs against the claimant. Mr. Coley, attorney for the plaintiff; Mr. Walker, for the claimant.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Colo, on Monday last, before Mr. White, coroner, and a jury, on the body of an infant named James Ernest Blundel, who had been found drowned in a creek near the parents' residence. Louisa Blundel, the mother, stated that about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon was the last time she saw the deceased alive. She missed him and made a search, supposing that he had attempted to follow his father who had crossed a small creek running through the farm. On reaching the crossing-place, which consists of only two logs thrown across the creek, she found the body floating on the water, quite dead. Only a quarter of an hour had elapsed from the time she missed the child, who is only a year and ten months old, until she found him in the creek. Charles Whetley corroborated the mother's statement, and the jury returned a verdict that death was the result of accidental drowning.

July 29.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE his Worship the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Thompson, Murphy, Love, Birrell, and Smithers.

Several persons were brought before the Bench, and punished, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Catherine Tilly, alias Thomson, alias Carter, was brought up charged with having failed to attend the Windsor Quarter Sessions, to answer a charge of stealing poultry. Their Worships remanded her to Windsor on bail.

John White, for desertion of his child, was ordered to pay 5s. a week for twelve months for its maintenance.

Joseph Broomfield was charged with stealing two pairs of boots, valued at 11s, the property of John Way, of George-street. In defence he stated that he was forced to steal; as being a nailmaker by trade, he was thrown out of employment by the nails being manufactured at home by machinery and sent out to the colony. Being an old offender he was sent to gaol for three months.

Richard Thomson, for having been drunk and disorderly in King-street, was fined 10s. or 24 hours in gaol, and for having assaulted constable Sproule in the execution of his duty he was further mulcted in the sum of 20s. or three days in gaol.

Mary Johnston, for having made use of obscene language in Clarence-street, and Henry Bird, for a similar offence in the same street, were fined 20s. or seven days' imprisonment.

John M'Cormick, for having stolen a frying-pan, the property of Stephen Rabone, of Parramatta-street, was fined 20s. with the alternative of one month's gaol.

Philip Watts, brought up on suspicion of having stolen two cocks and two hens, the property of Mary Ann Lee, was committed to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Charges against S. Payten, T. Clair, E. Goggin, and T. Bowden, for allowing water closets to soak, were withdrawn on the payment of costs, promises being given of abatement of nuisances.

Some trifling cases of assault were disposed of, the principals being fined in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

A number of persons were brought up charged with having infringed Act 4, William 4, No. 7, section 15, by allowing refuse to remain on footways, or carriage way, in front of their premises, and fined from 10s. to £1.

In Edwards v. Henry Qualmer, a suit for detention of property—the defendant was ordered to make restitution.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Tucker, Raphael, and Hunt.

Two drunkards were fined 10s. each; in default, three days' imprisonment; and two others were discharged.

Mary Terrill, an idle and disorderly character, was sent to gaol for fourteen days.

William H. Bardwell, landlord of the Volunteer Artillery Hotel, was fined 20s., and 5s. 6d. costs, for keeping his licensed house open for the sale of liquor at prohibited hours on Sunday, the 25th instant; and Sarah M'Carthy, licensee of the Richmond Hotel, for knowingly permitting cards to be played at her house, was mulcted in the sum of 10s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court.

Charles Leistikow was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., and 2s. 6d. costs, for indecent exposure.

Mark Barnett, Simon Israel, and J. J. Pattison, were summoned for being at such a distance from their carts as not to have the control of the horses attached thereto, for which offence they were each sentenced to pay a fine of 5s., and 2s. 6d. costs.

Richard Jones and Jonathan Wooster were fined 5s. each, and 2s. 6d. costs, for not having their names and places of abode painted on their drays.

James Clark appeared on summons, for furiously driving two horses on South Head Road, and was fined 20s., and 2s. 6d. costs.

James Morrison was charged with being the keeper of a dog, which attacked a Mr. Bailey, whereby his limbs were endangered. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., and 5s. 6d. costs, in default seven days' imprisonment.

George Hence appeared before the Court, in custody, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon Richard King. Prosecutor, who is a painter, was drinking at the Three Crowns public-house, on Wednesday night, when he had some words with prisoner, which resulted in a fight. Prisoner afterwards threw a tumbler at him, cutting him in several places on the face. Committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held on Monday, the 30th August. Bail allowed, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

SCONE.

ON Tuesday evening, July 20, a deputation met the Hon. John Robertson, at the St. Aubin's Hotel, for the purpose of notifying to that gentleman, in his official capacity, the requirements of the town and district of Scone.

First. The great inconvenience arising in consequence of our telegraph office not being attached to the main line. Mr. Robertson said he had no doubt the desired alteration would be made so soon as the railway was opened to Scone, but not before.

Second. The deputation sought to show that an increased allowance ought to be granted by the Government to be expended on the road from Scone to Merriwa. Various reasons were urged in support of this, and it appeared to be the general opinion that when the railway reaches Scone the greater part of the traffic from the Western districts will be on this road, in consequence of its being at least ten miles nearer to the railway line from Merriwa, and a much better road than from Merriwa to Muswellbrook.—Mr. Robertson said he had travelled on both these roads, and could bear witness that the natural advantages were greatly in favour of the road from Scone to Merriwa. He had no doubt the traffic would increase, and when it does the Government will increase the allowance. If the Scone people want to induce the traffic to come their way, whatever amount they would raise for the purpose of making the road better, the Government will give an equal amount.

A new gaol was the next in the list of wants.—Mr. Robertson expressed his determination to oppose any such unnecessary expenditure as that of building a large gaol in Scone; £450 were already granted for the erection of a new lockup in Scone, which he thought would be quite sufficient for our requirements. He was quite satisfied the people of Scone were too honest to require extensive gaol accommodation.

Mr. Robertson was then asked if he had seen a petition which had been sent to the Government, having reference to the old Middle Brook road.—It appears this road leads through a portion of Mr. Little's land, and that gentleman, in making a paddock, put a fence across the road. Persons living on the Middle Brook, not more than four miles from Scone, would, unless with the permission of Mr. Little, now have to travel a distance of about sixteen miles to reach Scone. It appears this road had been used by the public up to the time of its being fenced across, for upwards of thirty years. Mr. Robertson said that he himself had travelled on it thirty years ago. It was explained to Mr. Robertson that, by being deprived of the use of this road, the people residing on the Middle Brook were also deprived of the use of the Middle Brook Bridge. Mr. Robertson considered the people who used the road were themselves to blame for not having taken the proper course; a petition to the Government, he said, was not the proper course; the matter ought to have been brought before the Court, under an Act relative to roads.

The Committee and Trustees of the Scone Benevolent Society were rather severely handled by Mr. Robertson during the meeting. It appears this society have in hand about thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds. Mr. Robertson very plainly stated that, as he was Minister for charitable institutions, if this money was not very quickly made use of for the purposes for which it was intended, such as building an hospital or other charitable purpose, he would do his utmost to have it taken from the society. He felt so strongly on the matter that he would endeavour to have a bill passed for that purpose if necessary.

After thanking Mr. Robertson for the kind and courteous manner in which he had treated the deputation, the business of the meeting terminated.—*Maitland Mercury.*

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have just read in yesterday's *Herald*, in your report of a public meeting for the purpose of erecting a Protestant Hall, a speech by the Rev. Dr. Lang, in which the following passages appear:—"He would only allude to one institution in this city—he meant St. Vincent's Hospital. (Cheers.) He believed that this institution had been in a great measure indebted for its existence and support to Protestant munificence. He had twice to visit that institution; in the first instance, to visit a Roman Catholic lady who had been a fellow-passenger, and on another occasion he attended at the instance of a countryman of his own who, he was informed, was in very trying circumstances as to health, and who wished his attendance on his sick bed. He (Dr. Lang) felt rather awkward in fulfilling this request, but in course of conversation with the sick Scotchman, he (Dr. Lang) suggested that they should engage in prayer to God for his (the patient's) recovery, and that he might derive from the visitation under which he was suffering the spiritual benefits which it was intended to afford. He (Dr. Lang) was mortified then to find that his worthy countryman conceived that it would be displeasing to the authorities of the hospital to have such a Protestant service performed within its walls. He, therefore, resolved never on any similar occasion to visit that institution. He did not think it a place to which Protestants should go even for the recovery of the health of their body. In short, it appeared to him that the hospital was viewed by its founders and supporters as a proselytising institution." Now, Sir, I think that the above statements coming from a minister of religion (who in common with most of his profession stands high in the possession of the Christian virtues of veracity and charity) and a legislator, would be likely to damage the hospital unless contradicted, and so I am induced to write to you on the subject. I think the hospital stands so high in public opinion and has done so much good, that it would have been taking unnecessary trouble to have refuted these statements were they uttered by any less reliable person than the Rev. Doctor. I have been connected with St. Vincent's Hospital during the last ten years as honorary surgeon, and have during that time visited the institution almost every day, occasionally three or four times daily, and so am in a position to speak positively as to the internal management of the wards. The Rev. Doctor is quite right in his first statement, that "the hospital was in a great measure erected and is supported by Protestants," and more than that, some of the most zealous friends were and are Protestants. The Rev. Doctor next relates an account of his visits to the institution and his reasons for not returning again to it, the reasons being that "his countryman *conceived* that it would be displeasing to the authorities of the hospital to join in prayer."

Would it not have been better if the rev. gentleman had inquired himself of the authorities if there were any objection? Had he done so, he would have found that not the slightest obstacle would have been placed in the way of his ministration. The rev. gentleman then states that he does not think it a fit place for Protestants to go to even for the recovery of the health of the body. Of course, everybody has a right to their own opinion on the matter; but, as there have been many hundred Protestant in-patients and out-patients during the time of the existence of the hospital, it shows that there are Protestants who differ from him on this point. Next, the Doctor states that "the hospital is viewed by its founders and supporters as a proselytising institution." How does he reconcile this with his previous statement that it was erected and is supported in a great measure by Protestant munificence! It is not likely that Protestant subscribers would support an institution for the purpose of converting them to Catholicity! And, now, Sir, as the reverend gentleman evidently labours under a delusion as to the purposes of the hospital, I beg to tell him that it is for the succour of the sick poor irrespective of their creed; that since its opening in November, 1857, nearly twelve years ago, it has received within its wards about 2400 in-patients, and has relieved about 6000 out-patients, and that during the period that I have been connected with the institution no instance has occurred of the smallest interference on the part of the Sisters of Charity with the religion of the patients. If at any time a Protestant, a Jew, or a member of any Church expresses a wish for the minister of his denomination he is immediately sent for. Again, a clergyman of the Church of England attends the hospital periodically to pray with the patients who belong to his denomination. The Sisters of Charity never speak to the Catholic patients on religious subjects publicly in the wards. Other clergymen have exactly the same privileges as the Catholic priest, and other patients the same as Catholic patients—in fact the same system prevails as at the Infirmary. In one respect the St. Vincent's Hospital, however, is more liberal than the Infirmary. I copy the following rule from the last report:—"Every clergyman (of all denominations) living in New South Wales is privileged to recommend six out-patients in the year, without paying any subscription."

In conclusion, Sir, I trust you will excuse me for occupying so much space in your valuable paper, but an institution in which I have passed hours almost every day, during the last ten years, is naturally of so great importance to me that I am very jealous of its honour, and I can only say that if a single attempt at proselytising had ever come under my observation, dear as the welfare of the institution is to me, I should immediately have resigned my position in connection with it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK MILFORD, M.D.,
Honorary Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital.
2, Dynevor-terrace, College-street,
Hyde Park, July 28.

NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have read with the greatest pleasure, both Mr. Firth's letter to Earl Granville, and your own articles on the present state and grievances of New Zealand, for it is very gratifying to find the Australian Press is not inclined to follow the heartless example of the English papers upon this subject.

Mr. Firth's letter gives a very true account of the origin and progress of the war, and of the present unfortunate position of the colony.

I would contend that the Home Government are most decidedly answerable for the present state of things in New Zealand, and, being so, are morally bound to afford the colonists some assistance in their difficulties. If the Imperial Government had from the first given the public to understand that on leaving England for New Zealand they would give up all claim to the protection of the British Government, many who went out there to settle would have hesitated to venture upon such a hazard as settling amongst savages, and being left at their mercy (I observe that they are taking this step with regard to the Fijis), but, on the contrary, they did everything to encourage Englishmen to settle in New Zealand. Surely, Sir, if the United States have a claim against England on account of damage done by the Alabama, the colonists of New Zealand have a stronger one for the disastrous war England has saddled them with; but as England and New Zealand are at variance upon this point, I would suggest that arbitration be resorted to as the fairest means of settling the dispute, for it is certainly not fair to New Zealand that England should be her own judge in the matter. I do not for a moment think that England would wish to do an injustice to the colony, but they seem to have been misled, and to be pursuing a mistaken policy in consequence. A commission, composed of two Englishmen and two New Zealand settlers, and two commissioners, to be appointed by each party from any other country but their own, would probably come at the truth, and a fair decision, which I don't doubt would be that England is morally responsible for the war, and the British public once persuaded of this, help would soon be forthcoming I believe.

You ask, "What would the colony gain by independence?" In answer to that I ask, "If the policy of England remains as at present, what would the colony lose?" At present, England refuses help against the enemies of the colony, and yet, in the very last despatches from Earl Granville, presumes to dictate to the colonists how they shall deal with these enemies. New Zealand pays £5000 a year to a British Governor, and England refuses to allow this salary to be reduced; and, last but not least, New Zealand is liable to be attacked and plundered by England's enemies in the event of a European war.

Depend upon it, Sir, England's protection to the colonies is far more than counterbalanced by the danger we are in from her enemies, for no foreign Power would easily find an excuse to quarrel with New Zealand as an independent State.

The only objection I see to independence at present is, that it would probably lead to insular separation; for so long as England governs New Zealand that will not be allowed.

Apologising for intruding our affairs upon y[ou]

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
NEW ZEALANDER.

Sydney, July 27.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In a telegram in your issue of yesterday, I am said to have pronounced a case varicella, or "modified small-pox." Now as varicella, is chicken-pox, and not modified small-pox, and as, of course, I did not pronounce the disease in question to be modified small-pox, you will, perhaps, kindly make the correction.

Yours, &c.,
R. R. G. BOWKER, M.D.

Newcastle, July 27.

THE *TIMES* ON FUSION OF LAW AND EQUITY AND SIMPLE PLEADINGS.

THE report of the Judicature Commission is evidence how patient Englishmen can be under grievances, provided they be inflicted by an apparently competent authority. The suitor has always felt how unwieldy and yet defective our judicial system is. A conviction that something must be done penetrated long ago to the heart of the legal profession itself. But little worth the name of reform has been effected, and we are not over-confident that the vested rights, not, indeed, of individuals, but of a mere system, may not prove too strong even for the concurrent testimony in this report of nine judges and four law officers of the Crown, past and present, to the indefensible character of the existing arrangements. The report makes a frank disclosure of the capricious inequalities in our legal machinery. It admits that two independent courts, using different forms of procedure, offering different remedies, and regulated by different and even conflicting principles, may be proceeding simultaneously for the adjustment of disputes arising out of the same transaction between the same parties.

The Royal Commissions of 1850 and 1851 succeeded in supplementing the original powers of each of the two great divisions of the Judicature with the powers of the other. But the effect was in some respects simply to render the legal labyrinth more tortuous. The evil of the old system was the multiplicity of judicial centres, and this was not touched by the alteration. The present Commissioners have gone far more directly to the point in recommending the merging of all the various existing centres in one. Their report proposes the consolidation into one Supreme Court of all the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, together with the Courts of Probate and Divorce, and, though in the face of its Judge's protest, even the Court of Admiralty. Exactly the same jurisdiction is to be exercised as hitherto, but it is to be wielded by one hand. There are to be the same remedies, and they are to be awarded with reference to the same principle of an essential distinction between Law and Equity. Only in this sense are the two rival streams of English Law to be consolidated—that they are to flow henceforth in the same channel. But that change will prepare the way for a more essential consolidation. It is quite possible that the scheme of a Supreme Court may be adopted by Parliament, and yet these recommendations as to the Court's procedure be rejected. Such a Court and its procedure are two separate questions. But the main reason for desiring a consolidation of Courts is that it may lead to a consolidation of procedures. It was the duty, therefore, of the Commissioners to show that one uniform method of procedure could be devised, which, whether or not the best possible, would at least be practicable. Their suggestions, indeed, will probably require a good deal of revision in respect to details. They appear to have been framed with the view of conciliating the several branches of the legal system by selecting in turn from each. Mr. Ayrton, himself a member of the Commission, appears, indeed, discontented at the caution of the proposals, and at their respect for the vested interest of the legal profession in a sufficiency of litigation. But, in fact, there is no need for legal reformers to seek outside the vast area of English jurisprudence. Every useful instrument of law is discoverable in it. They exist there, however, in solution, and the difficulty is what to take and, still more, what to reject. The Report, conservative as Mr. Ayrton thinks it, will probably encounter more bitter criticism in these matters of detail than in its general principle. Common Lawyers will be prepared to fight for their system of pleading, involved and confusing as it still is, and Equity Lawyers for their written evidence, which so often testifies to nothing but the ingenuity of a solicitor's clerk. The present superannuated division of the legal year into Terms, which cannot now suffice for a third of the legal work, and of the country into Circuits, from many of which business has long since hopelessly drifted, will doubtless not be without champions.—*Times*, April 19.

THE "London Correspondent" of the *Western Morning News* mentions a curious fact which may not be known to the public. The *Times* is now printed by new machinery so perfect and so simple that it takes but one engineer and three labourers to print off the whole edition of the *Times*, which to-day contains twenty pages. The principle of the machine is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought to the machine in a long roll. It passes through the machine, is printed on both sides, and is divided as it passes out, the whole process being automatic. The idea has long been worked at by engineers, but has only lately been practically carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, the engineer who has charge of the whole *Times*' machinery. The new machine is called the Walter Press, in honour of the chief proprietor of the *Times*. It will quite supersede the Hoe machines.

LOPEZ.

THE *Daily Alta*, California, gives the following under the head "Atrocities perpetrated by the Paraguayan Dictator." The statements contained in the following communication rest partly on the authority of documents which fell into the hands of the Allies after the flight of Lopez, and partly on the testimony of Dr. Stewart, an English physician, for thirty years a resident of Paraguay, and a surgeon in Lopez's army. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Humaita. They are also contained in private letters from Colonel Sarmiento, President of the Argentine Republic, and in an official despatch (just published) by Mr. Lidgerwood, acting Charge d'Affaires at Rio.

"Among the acts of Lopez, as appears by a book of orders found at Cumbarity, and dated at San Fernando, 550 'accused traitors,' natives and foreigners, whose names are given, were executed 'by supreme command,' between June 17th and December 14th, 1868; 172 died in prison or in irons; of 190 taken from prison to work in the trenches, 71 were 'killed;' of the 698 whose fate is here recorded only 8 were set at liberty. According to Dr. Stewart, these names do not by any means cover the numbers who have perished by Lopez's orders of cruelties. Of the 600,000 inhabitants of Paraguay, he says only about 80,000 are left, of whom 40,000 are women and children, families of the best educated class; 180,000 males have perished. He also says 'the people hate Lopez, and since the middle of 1866 the white population has had but one wish about the struggle—that the Allies or some other Power should rid them of their destroyer.'

'Colonel Sarmiento writes:—'The women were driven into the country under an armed guard to attend to agriculture, for which the words "to get their living" were afterwards substituted in the order. Lopez has killed all his prisoners, either by execution, starvation, or torture; among these were his Cabinet Ministers, Bishop of Asuncion (tortured and then murdered), the wives of all whom he could not capture; foreign, native and Argentine merchants, and the husbands of two of his sisters. The details of the acts and the manner of execution make one shudder with horror. He sent for his sisters to come to his camp, and after having instructed them what to say, the husbands were called in. 'Do you know this man?' asked Lopez of one of his sisters. 'No, I do not know him.' The drama concluded by the husbands being shot in the presence of their wives.

"An explanation of the patriotic devotion of the Paraguayans to Lopez, concerning which so much has been said, is found in an order dated in 1865, by which it appears that 'for every deserter, the two soldiers next to him in the ranks received fifty lashes, the captain forty, and the sergeant fifty, and their wives and mothers were shot.'"

"On the 18th of March, Colonel Sarmiento writes: 'The allied army, 20,000 strong, is marching to the Cordilleras to unearth Lopez, who has, in his turn, collected every living man—boys, old men, invalids, wounded; he is short of arms, but will still resist, for he is fighting now for his own life, without regard to the country which he has desolated, and the people he is exterminating.' Every one who comes near him is disarmed; one man retaining a knife about his person in his presence was immediately shot. The female prisoners as well as the male captives among whom they were, were kept for months without change of clothing, and tied to stakes in the open air without shelter of any kind; if they asked for a change of position, violent blows given with the flat of a sword were the only answers ever received. The suspicions of Lopez that there was a conspiracy against his life, are thought to have been feigned by him to excuse his wholesale butcheries. 'The moral fear of a torture which no man can withstand,' says Dr. Stewart, 'forced all the accused to confess to a participation in atrocious crimes, which confessions were recorded for the purpose of publication in foreign parts.' Such also is the testimony of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. They thus account for their false confessions and their accusations against Mr. Washburne, who told them on parting to say anything they pleased about him that would save their own lives, adding that no one would believe it out of Paraguay. All these gentlemen concur in testifying that they never heard of any conspiracy but from Lopez himself. When her Britannic Majesty's steamer Cracker went to take from Paraguay whatever British subjects might wish to leave, the acceptance of the proposition by any of them would have subjected them to torture. No despatches have been received from Mr. M'Mahon, our present Minister to Paraguay, since last December, and Mr. Lidgerwood suggests that probably his actions are as much circumscribed by Lopez as were those of Mr. Washburne."

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.

THE anniversary of this society, of which Mr. Morley, M.P., is president, was held yesterday. In the morning and afternoon there was a conference at the Lecture-hall of the Sunday-school Union, Old Bailey; Mr. W. West in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary (the Rev. G. W. M'Cree), stated that with an income of less than £700, derived from annual subscriptions, the Union had been enabled to employ six agents, who had been incessantly engaged in lecturing and addressing public meetings. For the temperance prize tales £150 had been given; 1300 public meetings had been attended by honorary deputations; 116,000 copies of the society's publications had been sold or gratuitously distributed; and 250 lectures had been given, with illustrations by means of dissolving views—a mode of promoting the objects of the Union which had been found highly useful. Mr. Saunders moved, and the Rev. Dr. Burns seconded, the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this Conference the Band of Hope movement is essential to the rapid spread and permanent stability of temperance organisations. That the increasing temptations presented to the young, both in rural and civic communities, render it highly desirable that the movement should spread throughout the whole land; and, therefore, this Conference rejoices in the vigorous operations of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, and trusts that the labours of its agents, the usefulness of its publications, the attractiveness of its dissolving views, and the sufficiency of its funds, may continue, to enable its friends and supporters to anticipate even enlarged success." Mr. Lowe expressed his belief that Mr. Gladstone's Wine License Act had had a most pernicious effect upon the middle classes. No doubt the right hon. gentleman's motive was good, just as Lord Brougham's motive was good when he established beer-shops, for both had sincerely desired to see weaker liquors take the place of stronger; but Lord Brougham lived to confess that his measure had been a failure; and so was Mr. Gladstone's, for it enabled persons who would never go into a public-house to get intoxicating liquors at pastry-cooks. He moved to insert the words, "by the Wine License Act;" but his proposal was not accepted; and after some further conversation the resolution was agreed to as it stood. The Rev. John Keen moved, and Dr. Edwards seconded:—"That in the opinion of this Conference it is highly expedient that the principles of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union should be introduced into Sunday, day, and ragged schools. That scientific lectures, suitable books for presentation to school libraries, conferences of Christian workers, special sermons, Bands of Hope in the army, and great gatherings of children, should therefore be multiplied as far as possible; and this Conference pledges itself to assist the union in the development and practical application of any wisely-considered plans for the speedy accomplishment of these important objects." In the discussion which followed it was stated that it was intended to get up a bazaar in aid of the society's funds, and also to start a literary organ. The motion was agreed to. The Rev. G. M. Murphy moved, and Mr. Nichols seconded, the following resolution, which was received with loud cheers and unanimously adopted:—"That this Conference, having been made aware of the intention of the First Commissioner of Works to provide a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Victoria Park, most emphatically protests against an arrangement calculated to injure and demoralise a portion of the visitors to that interesting resort of the people, and especially to place dangerous and unnecessary temptations in the way of thousands of youthful visitors." After lunch the Rev. Dr. Burns took the chair, and in his opening remarks he stated that during his recent travels in Palestine he had never seen an instance of drunkenness except amongst Europeans. It seemed to him idle to expect that the Mahometans would ever be converted to Christianity till Christian nations had put away from them the reproach of their drinking customs. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—"That this Conference views with great satisfaction the multiplication of Band of Hope organisations in the provinces, in the British colonies, and in foreign lands; and desires to express its hearty sympathy with all faithful men and women who have devoted themselves to guarding the young from the seductive influences of intoxicating drinks. That this Conference is firmly convinced that the closing of public-houses on the Sunday would greatly promote the purity of domestic life and the religious culture of children, and would consequently tend to secure the future welfare and greatness of the British people." In the evening there was a large gathering of the children and their friends at Exeter-hall, which they completely filled. The chair was occupied by Mr. Lucas-Shadwell, and amongst those present, and several of whom addressed the meeting, were Mr. C. Reed, M.P., the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. J. Fleming, the Rev. J. Towers, and Mr. H. Varley. The most interesting portion of the proceedings, however, was a selection of hymns and other vocal pieces, which were sung by a choir of 500 members of Bands of Hope. Nothing could be more pleasant than the appearance which these little ones presented; and amongst them a tolerably large contingent from the Holborn Union were remarkable for their rosy faces as for the respectable and inoffensive character of their dress. Nothing, in fact, could be more creditable to the guardians than the care with which they had divested the costume of everything that could suggest the idea of pauperism. Another matter that called for special mention was the admirable manner in which they had been trained, apparently upon the tonic sol-fa system. The accuracy, spirit, and docility with which they responded to the baton of the conductor, Mr. Frederick Smith, were admirable. The proceedings closed with three thrilling cheers for each of the great teetotal organisations, and the usual complimentary votes.—*Daily News*, May 19.

GENERAL M'MURDO AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL M'Murdo has addressed a letter to the commanding officers of volunteer corps on various matters affecting the efficiency of the force. First of all, he proposes several changes in the field equipment of volunteers. He suggests: 1. An india-rubber overcoat or cape, rolled or folded inside a blanket, and slung upon the back, with a canteen containing the meat ration strapped upon it. 2. The haversack containing the remainder of the ration, &c. 3. A flask. 4. Pouches containing 100 rounds. 5. A small intrenching tool. On this last point he says:—"I am not yet satisfied as to the form and manner of carrying this novel but, I think, indispensable article of modern equipment, and I would be glad to receive a hint from any volunteer who will consider the subject. My own impression is that a small one-armed steel-pointed pick for every alternate man, and for the others a hoe or adze-shaped tool (called in India a powrah, and used there for spade work), would be most serviceable. The handles need not exceed 18 inches in length, I think." He makes no account of the arguments of those who rest the alleged unfitness of the volunteer force or field service upon their present deficiency in transport, commissariat, and hospital arrangements. These must in the main rest with the Control Department of the War Office. He strongly insists upon the value of the scheme for grouping the counties of Great Britain into volunteer districts, for the annual encampment for a few weeks, and united drill, of the reserve forces, supplemented by such regular troops as may be at hand and available; each encampment being under the command of a competent superior officer, chosen by the commander-in-chief for the purpose of instructing the troops in brigade movements. On the question of discipline he says:—"I have no intention of attempting to palliate the acts of indiscipline so prominently brought before the public from time to time, but I maintain that an exaggerated importance has been attached to common minor offences, while the commission of graver acts usually result from too severe a strain being put upon the volunteers. Let us consider a recent act within the first category. A body of volunteers find themselves halted in position on a bleak hill side, waiting for orders to move. A hare starts from her form and runs the gauntlet before the ranks. The sudden appearance of puss elicits a joyous shout from the men, who a moment before were cramped and shivering with cold. Some thoughtlessly break their ranks in momentary pursuit; and one foolish fellow, in his excitement at the novelty and fun of the incident, throws his rifle at her! All this was wrong, I dare say. Much odium has attached to the volunteers in consequence; the culprit has been dismissed from the service, and a letter in the *Times* from the commanding officer, deprecatory of the austere military correspondent, has been duly published. It occurs to me, however, that, in point of enormity, the offence might have been greater perhaps if, instead of the pursuit of a hare being the motive, the man had cast his firelock on the ground and refused with an oath to obey the lawful command of his officer. I'll answer for it that "Our Correspondent," being a military man, has heard of the latter class of offence before now, though the public may not be so well acquainted with it. I confess that my own impressions of such irregularities are completely counterbalanced by admiration of the constancy, endurance, and other high military qualities displayed by the volunteers on such occasions. But critics are too eager to see the spirit of volunteers put to the test. There cannot be a greater mistake than to expect citizen soldiers to accept of hardship and exposure on grounds of mere sentiment. When a subaltern, I used to be fond of an old fragment of military poetry, by, I think, Sir Philip Sydney:—

Why, soldiers, why
Should we be melancholy?
Why, soldiers, why—
Whose business 'tis to die!

This quaint piece of philosophy satisfied me through many years of my service, not in campaigns only, but in the fever jungle and cholera hospitals of India. It is the condition of the soldier's service, in fact, to meet death, wounds, or sickness anywhere, and under any circumstances, as matters of course. But the case of the volunteer is very different from that of the paid soldier. It is not by any means his business, at present, to die; nor ought he to be expected to incur any avoidable hardship or exposure that may, by depriving him of health, injure him in his profession, trade, or family. But it is not in these respects only that injury is done by unnecessary hardship; discipline is seriously affected by it as well. I was not at the Windsor review, but read with pain the account of the insubordinate conduct of some volunteers on that occasion. If I understand the occurrence rightly, a miscellaneous crowd of volunteers had been permitted to converge upon a narrow bridgeway, causing for many hours the total obstruction of the passage of the river at the point; and, as a consequence of men being thus unduly detained who had been from 12 to 18 hours under arms, the strain upon the bonds of discipline was too severe for some of them to sustain any longer. Now, I assert that there is a modified standard for the discipline of the volunteers in their disembodied state, as well as for their drill, and that to push them beyond its pale, is to place them in a false position. I am not able, of course, to state positively a reason for the false position at Windsor; I must leave to others more intimately acquainted with the facts to judge whether it could have been avoided. I can only say that in the first year of their service 21,000 volunteers left Hyde Park, along with ten times that number of civilians, in thirty minutes; and on many other similar occasions no *contretemps* occurred, except occasionally at railway stations, where faith was not always kept with the volunteers. I remember it being told of Runjeet Singh that, on seeing some of our splendid cavalry in India, the conqueror exclaimed, 'Had I those soldiers, they should not march, but be carried in palanquins.' The words of the Sikh King were not so extravagant as they seem, if we think of the value he put upon military efficiency, as means to his power and splendour. In a figurative sense they are applicable also to our volunteers, who are valued as the means by which the honour and safety of the country are secured. The palanquin in which they should be carried is careful administration."

OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. George Warsop, of Bromley-place, Nottingham, in specifying his invention for improvements in obtaining motive power by means of air and steam, and in apparatus employed therein, says:—The machinery which I employ consists of a steam-boiler and an engine, which may be similar to those now in use, and the engine works an air pump or pumps, drawing in cold air and forcing it through a coil of pipes or other suitable chamber heated by the furnace, and from this heated coil or chamber the air passes into the boiler, and is caused to rise in a finely divided state through the water therein contained. The air and steam together pass from the boiler to work the engine. I prefer to open and close the valves of the air pump at suitable times by means of cams, as the pumps then work more efficiently than when the valves are self-acting. The heating of the air after it leaves the pump or pumps may be effected by passing it through hollow fire-bars, or apparatus such as is now employed for superheating steam may be used for heating the air. The air is caused to be finely divided as it passes through the water, by means of partitions of wire-gauze, or other open work or perforated material.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.—All ladies know, by instinct, how the question of questions should be asked,—so asked as to make it tell. But very few young men know how to ask it gracefully. Love-stricken youths often act sorrily on occasions of this kind. The worst of it is, that those who would make the best husbands often spoil their chances by floundering ridiculously at the critical moment. Saucy, world-hardened fellows, who never stammer, blush, or falter, not unfrequently carry off the prize from unsophisticated excellence—the lady not discovering, until too late, that she has mistaken brass for gold.

A PILGRIMAGE TO YUSTE.

(From the Cornhill.)

ESTREMADURA has a bad name among the provinces of Spain for dulness, dreariness, and poverty, in all things affecting the pleasure and comfort of the traveller. The towns are few and far between, poor and unattractive, the country monotonous and desolate, the people uninteresting, and the climate more African than is consistent with enjoyment. Objects of interest there are no doubt. There is Merida, rich in Roman remains above all the towns of Spain; there is Badajoz; there is Albuera, "glorious field of grief;" and there are the marvellous hams of Montanchez. But, except to an individual happy in the possession of three very different forms of enthusiasm—equally keen as an antiquarian, a British patriot and a gourmand—there is scarcely sufficient inducement for undertaking a journey into a region so remote and primitive. One corner, however, of Estremadura, though it shares the neglect with which the rest of the province is treated, deserves a better fate. If mountain and valley, wood and water, have any charms, there are not many tracts in Spain more charming than the strip of country between the Tagus and the lofty sierras that separate Estremadura from Old Castile and Leon; nor are there many towns in the Peninsula more venerable, picturesque, and thoroughly Spanish, than the fair old city of Plasencia, the capital of the district. Plasencia is one of those decayed old Spanish towns which at every turn somehow remind one of the reduced hidalgos we meet with in *Gil Blas*, *Lazarillo de Tormes*, and romances of that school: towns without any visible means of support, to all appearance living upon nothing, and incapable of justifying their existence on any economic principle, being neither producers nor consumers of anything, stooping to no trade and countenancing no manufacture, save only that of cigarettes, which branch of industry flourishes extensively and incessantly; towns by no means lively, but still preserving a kind of stately cheerfulness springing from a pride that rises superior to fortune, and evidently deriving much comfort from the possession of tall old houses with crumbling carved doorways and time-worn scutcheons. Such a town is Plasencia internally, and, for the rest, a web of narrow shady streets, with a bright, hot plaza in the middle, and a plentiful supply of cool, dim churches, each big enough to contain the entire population. Externally, it may compare, for picturesqueness of site, with Ronda, Toledo, or Cuenca, being one of those ancient fenced cities set on a hill that have never yielded to a weakness for suburbs or any form of extra mural development, but keep themselves as jealously within their old walls and gates and towers as if the Moor were still in the land. Above the town, to the north and east, rise the rugged mass of the Sierra de Bejar, and the granite peaks of the Sierra de Gredos, almost the rivals in height of the Pyrenees. At the break between the two ranges is the Puerto de Tornavacas, through which the rough bridle-path from Old Castile descends, following the course of the valley of the Jerte, one of the wildest and grandest in the whole Castilian chain. In the throat of this valley, on a rocky promontory almost encircled by the stream which sweeps round its basis, and girdled by olive-clad hills, stands Plasencia, making good her claim to the name she bears—at least in the eye of the artist and lover of the picturesque.

But, fair as is the prospect of Plasencia and its surroundings, there is a fairer still, and one more inviting to the sentimental traveller, beyond the hills which bound the valley to the east. There lies the famous Vera de Plasencia, the true site of the Elysian Fields of the ancients, if certain Spanish topographers are to be trusted; but, at any rate, the elysium chosen by the Emperor Charles V. when

"With age, with cares, with maladies oppressed,
He sought the refuge of monastic rest."

The Vera is generally described as a valley; but more properly it is only one side or slope of a valley, as, indeed, the name implies, vera being nothing more than a contraction of rivera or ribera, the Spanish equivalent for the Italian riviera. It is, in fact, that portion of the southern slope of the Sierra de Gredos which descends to the river Tietar, one of the chief tributaries of the Tagus. Lying high above the torrid plains of Estremadura, sheltered on the north from the biting winds of Castile by mountains more than 10,000 feet in height, abounding in glens watered by snow-fed streams, enjoying at once mountain breezes and a southern aspect, it is no great wonder that the Vera of Plasencia should be a gem of verdure and fertility. Add to this, a seclusion from the rest of the world almost as perfect as that of an island in the Pacific, and it is easy to understand the attractions of the spot in the eyes of the Jeromite monks, who, early in the fifteenth century, built themselves cells and planted orchards on the banks of the Yuste, and thus laid the foundation of the monastery which was to make that little mountain stream a name in history.* It matters little whether it was from mere report of its charms that Charles was led to fix upon Yuste for his retreat, or whether, has one story has it, he was enamoured of its beauties when, hunting in the sierra above, he came suddenly on the view of the broad rich vale, and the peaceful convent buildings nestling in the chestnut woods at his feet. However he was led to make choice of it, few places can show so good a *prima facie* claim to being worthy of a pilgrimage as the spot which he chose who had two hemispheres to choose from, all the loveliest lands of Europe, and a newly-found paradise beyond the seas. The good city of Plasencia, however, does not appear to be generally of that opinion. Lying, as it does, far removed from the beaten tracks, and rarely visited by strangers, it has not been awakened in the usual way to the pretensions of Yuste as a local lion and an object of interest, and to it Yuste is nothing more than a ruined convent in a very out-of-the-way nook among the neighbouring mountains. And it is better, far better, that it should be so. Few places are improved by the presence of the tourist and the things he brings in his train; and the last home of the Spanish Cæsar, "El Cesar," as the historians of the country love to call him, is certainly not one of them. If ever there was a spot where the garrulous laquais de place, with his dull routine, or the gabbling guide, with his set formula of lies, would be an impertinence and an irritation, that spot is Yuste. That sort of accompaniment may be endured along the corridors of a pompous palace, or by the damp side of a noisy waterfall, but it would be intolerable in the lonely mountain nest of the wornout imperial eagle. Spanish guides, it is true, in the few places where they are established lions and guides, are the most inoffensive specimens of their order. That they know nothing is a matter of course; but they have the rare virtue of making no pretence of knowing anything. They not only abstain from volunteering information, but they are candid enough to confess entire ignorance on the very subjects a knowledge of which is the consideration for their hire. A traveller in Spain, for instance, will find, as a general rule, that he knows considerably more about the road he ought to travel than the guide whom he has paid to show it to him; and that, in respect of any advantage to be derived from the contract, he is much in the position of Mr. Flanagan of Mullingar, when that gentleman was working his passage home by the canal-boat. For the sake of those who are not acquainted with the legend, it may be necessary to explain that Mr. Flanagan, being for some reason under the necessity of observing strict economy in his travelling expenses, arranged with the friendly captain of a canal-boat to work his passage, and the work assigned to him was to lead the horse on the towing-path. It is said that, to the day of his death, he was unable to see wherein the agreement had been an advantageous one to him, and the employer of a guide in Spain will frequently find himself revolving a similar problem.

The guide retained at Plasencia for the purpose of showing me the way to Yuste was in many respects admirably suited for such a pilgrimage. The observant reader of travellers' tales must have remarked that it is the privilege of that class to pick up and employ most exceptional specimens of the human race. To judge by those records, the persons who take service under the traveller are always remarkable men, more than common droll, odd, honest, ugly, jovial, or rascally, as the case may be; in fact, possessed of some quality or qualities in a degree that distinguish them from the rest of their species. The philosopher will, perhaps, attempt to account for the fact by pointing out that the traveller has frequently nothing on earth to do but to meditate upon the peculiarities of his attendant, whatever he may be, muleteer, driver, porter, guide, or dragoman, and that, consequently, these become in time exaggerated out of all proportion, until at length he firmly believes that the wart is a wen, the slight moral obliquity confirmed depravity, and what is mere simple good humour a concentration of all the virtues. The theory may be a sound one; but, whether it is or not, I desire to maintain the privileges of my order, and, as a traveller, claim the prescriptive right to something out of the common in the way of a guide. He was a tall, lean, elderly man, moving on legs so thin that it seemed like tempting fate to venture abroad upon them in so breezy a country as that of Plasencia. But probably the wind ignored him, as it does the telegraph posts, and in truth he offered very little more surface for it to act upon. His nose and his neck were of unusual length and thinness; the former red at the tip, and the latter bent like that of an aquatic bird. Indeed, it was impossible to look at him without tracing an affinity to the wading order of fowl. A rough por-

* It is scarcely necessary to observe that the common mode of writing the name "St. Juste" is altogether incorrect.

trait I possess of him on a leaf of my pocket-book, is, I observe, labelled "The Stork," and he certainly did resemble one in gait, build, and expression of countenance. He was, I found, by no means inferior as a trencherman, as indeed might have been expected from his length and lankiness; but his doings in flesh-meats were completely thrown into the shade by his performances as an eater of melons. To say that, during the three days we travelled together, he devoured more than his own bulk and weight in melons would give no idea of his powers in this line, for his bulk and weight were not remarkable, while the quantity he consumed certainly was. This fruit, common everywhere in Spain, is particularly abundant round Plasencia, and at every opportunity that occurred *en route* he called upon me for a few cuartos, and laid in a stock, with which he refreshed himself, as we walked, so incessantly, that he left an unbroken trail of discarded rind. Either my ready compliance with these frequent calls, or my having agreed without a word to pay him the wages he asked—a dollar, I think—made the worthy fellow attach himself strongly to my service, and he showed his desire to fulfil his part of the contract conscientiously in many ways. At our posada suppers, which of course we took, posada fashion, out of the same dish, if his fork in its wanderings through the stew struck any specially fat or juicy morsel, I had great difficulty in inducing him to retain the prize. His views as to the right of property in such finds were quite feudal; and when we had returned to Plasencia, and I had paid him off, he seemed to feel himself still bound to do suit and service, or else to work out some unsatisfied balance of duty, for, during the remainder of my stay, he hung about the door of the posada, and followed me perseveringly in all my rambles through the town. This kind of dog-like loyalty, even where the relation of master and servant is of the most temporary sort, is, however, very common in Spain, at least in the more unsophisticated parts. The Spanish peasant is full of old fashioned and frequently unbusinesslike notions, and in a case of this sort does not at all look upon his engagement as a mere commercial transaction, in which he undertakes, for a fixed sum, to supply a certain amount of labour. He conceives himself bound to his employer by ties of a much more personal nature. Occasionally his reading of the terms of his bond will show itself in ways not altogether pleasant, as in the instance mentioned above; but it is impossible to quarrel with the intention. With a little patience and forbearance, there is no man easier to get on with. Though he frequently is about as ignorant as man can be, he is never boorish or clownish, and there is a mixture of simplicity and natural manliness in his character that keeps him from servility on the one hand, and that kind of coarse assertion of equality that is sometimes mistaken for independence of spirit, on the other. As for ignorance, that is hardly a serious drawback. Those who have ever been plagued with a too well-informed guide will perhaps go even further, and say with Launce, "O villain, that set down among his vices! out with 't, and place it for his chief virtue." In this respect, my friend the Stork was well qualified for the part of companion in a meditative excursion like that for which he was engaged. He had no more ideas about Charles V. than he had about Confucius, and, indeed, I don't know that he had any ideas about any subject whatever. Besides which, long indulgence in melons had evidently destroyed his digestion, and given him a dejected demeanour and a melancholy cast of countenance, quite in harmony with a sentimental journey. As he stalked sadly among the ruins and neglected gardens of Yuste, he might have been taken for the spirit of Dyspepsia, haunting the spot where the mightiest monarch of his day died a victim to that disorder.

Yuste lies seven leagues, or something more than twenty-five miles, nearly due east of Plasencia. Crossing the stream of the Jerte, and the bright strip of pimento garden and vineyard stretched along its bank, the road winds upwards among the olives on the opposite side of the valley, and, passing over the dividing ridge, dips into and soon loses itself in a region thoroughly Estremaduran in aspect. For a while there is some sparse cultivation. As we passed, the ploughers were here and there at work, scratching the parched soil with the primitive plough of the country, and sending great dun-coloured clouds of dust rolling down over the valley of the Tagus, like the smoke of a battle-field. But soon all signs of man and his doings are left behind, and the country becomes an untamed wilderness, and the way a mere path, "a partridge road," as the expressive Spanish phrase terms it, winding for miles through scrub and brushwood, with here and there patches of larger timber and open grassy glades. To the British traveller it is classic ground, that rough woody hillside sloping down to the broad yellow plain, bounded by the distant Guadalupe mountains. Away to the left lies the field of Talavera; close by, on the right, Malpartida de Plasencia, where Craufurd's brigade [illegible] in bivouac on the 28th of July, 1809, after a march of twenty miles, when the Spanish fugitives came in with the news that the army was defeated, and Sir Arthur Wellesley killed; and it was along here was made that most marvellous of marches, in which sixty-two miles were travelled in twenty-six hours, by men weighted with some sixty pounds each, and this in the dog days, under an Estremaduran sun beating down with a fierceness all but tropical. This, in itself, was a feat worthy of the army that—as was said by him who trained it, led it, and gloried in it—"could go anywhere and do anything;" but there was something more in it. These men were marching, as they believed, not to share in a victory, but to bear their part in a defeat. It is no disparagement of the heroes of Talavera, Badajos, or Salamanca, to say that here was a heroism as genuine as was ever shown in the breach or on the battle-field.

The Vera proper is not reached until, skirting the village of Arroyo Molinos, Mill-brook, as we should say, and passing through the little town of Pasaron—a charming jumble of quaint old houses, half wood, half brick, just like those villages one lights upon in nooks of the Moselle country—the path crosses a projecting spur of the sierra, and begins to descend through a forest of oak and chestnut. At length, between the stems, the beautiful Vera breaks suddenly on the view. Far away to the south is the blue line of the sierras of Toledo and Guadalupe, bounding on that side the broad valley, or rather plain, of the Tagus, a vast tawny expanse, streaked with dark lines like a tiger's hide. Opposite rise the Picos de Gredos, a lofty cluster of grey spires, with, beyond them, the main chain stretching away to the east, while the rugged sierra Lanes projects itself in a south-westerly direction towards Plasencia. It was across this latter, having first passed the Puerto de Tornavacas, at the head of the Plasencia valley, that Charles descended on Yuste in his last journey. On the summit is the rough pass, then called the Puerto Nuevo, now the Puerto del Emperador, on which he looked back, saying, "No other pass now but that of death."—"Ya no pasaré otro puerto sino el de la muerte." Below, in the obtuse angle formed by these two mountain ranges, lies the Vera—a wavy tract of glens and ridges, hills and dales, in some parts thickly wooded with oak, in others a chaos of rocks and brushwood, and here and there spreading out into park-like opens, full of thymy knolls, and slopes deep in fern and dotted with noble patriarchal chestnuts. It was long before I could discover Yuste, but at last, with the aid of the telescope, I made out, half buried among the woods on one of the opposite slopes, a tall, grey building, with a lowly, red-roofed, white-walled house beside it—the chapel of the convent, and the palace of the Emperor. In Ford's time, the hospitable monks, not yet turned adrift, welcomed the rare stranger within their walls; but now Yuste is inhabited only by the care-taker of the proprietor, the Marques de Mirabel, and the pilgrim must put up at the posada of the little village of Cuacos, about a mile below the convent. This village of Cuacos, however, has its place in the programme of a pilgrimage to Yuste; for it occupies a prominent position in the annals of the Emperor's retirement. Here lived the chief officers of the little court he retained about him—all, in fact, except those in immediate and constant attendance on his person; and here were lodged those visitors whom affection or affairs drew to the retreat of the royal recluse. Even royalty, in the persons of the Emperor's sisters, Eleanor and Mary, the Queens of France and Hungary, accepted the shelter of Cuacos. An evil name has clung to the people of the village. Ponz in his *Viage de España* credits them with a savage disposition and ferocity, a character which is probably traceable to the records of certain knavish and boorish acts on the part of some of the inhabitants during Charles's residence at Yuste; such as poaching the trout in his ponds, and impounding his cows when they strayed. A heavy item in the indictment is that they threw stones at the young Don John of Austria—then known only as Geronimo, a page in the household of Luis Quixada the chamberlain—because he climbed their trees after the cherries; as if pelting an orchard-robbing urchin were any proof of barbarity. I can only speak of the Cuacos folk as I found them, and certainly I perceived nothing savage or ferocious in their appearance or manners, and encountered nothing but the civility and friendliness which the stranger, as far as my experience goes, always meets with in the villages of Spain. A rough bridle-road, about a mile in length, ascends from the village up to the gate of Yuste, running for the latter part of the way close under the crumbling wall of the convent grounds. Few roads in the world have seen finer company pass along than this wild woodland path. Queens, princes, nobles and churchmen of every degree, ambassadors, and statesmen, have picked their steps over these rough stones; for the retirement of Charles V. was not that complete monastic seclusion from the world and its affairs and cares that Robertson and earlier historians fancied. He had come down from the saddle, but he had by no means relinquished his hold of the reins. Many hundreds of times did Quixada travel this road in his journeys to and fro; and as we view the procession now, now that time has dimmed the gilding and toned down the colours, among all the nobles there is not a nobler figure than his. Quixada, his life, his character, his services, and his connection with Charles and his family, form one of those pleasant by-ways of which we occasionally get glimpses here and there in following the course of history. Pleasant green lanes, so to speak, running by the side of the great dusty highway on which the armies march, and the kings and ministers travel in their gilt coaches; where the collector of the true *pulverem historicum* has no business; and the historian who has to press onward with the throng, cannot afford to linger; but where there is a natural freshness irresistibly tempting the lounger and the idler to turn aside and loiter, letting the crowd pass on. Such an one is the life of Colonel Don Luis Quixada, mayordomo to Charles V., as seen in the few glimpses we get of it, most of them afforded by his own letters, discovered among that great treasure-trove which formed the foundation of Sir W. Stirling Maxwell's delightful volume, the *Cloister Life*, and of the *Charles Quint*, of M. Mignet. In the noble picture gallery of Madrid there are two portraits of Charles by Titian. One, the finest equestrian picture in the world, as Ford calls it, is the eager soldier in full armour, as he appeared on his war-horse at the head of his troops. The other is the hipped and careworn Emperor, weary of life. He stands with his left hand resting on the neck of a noble dog, who looks up in his face with a wistful expression; you can almost hear the affectionate, half-sympathetic whimper of the grand old hound. No one who has read the story of Charles's retirement can look at that picture without thinking of the faithful, single-minded, unselfish old soldier, whose eyes to the very last seem to be fixed upon the face of his master. When Charles landed at Laredo after his formal abdication in Brussels, all was at sixes and sevens until Quixada was summoned from his patrimonial house at Villagarcia, and from that moment to the end, except for one brief interval, he was always at the Emperor's side, supporting and watching. All through the long weary journey across the plains of Castile, he was there, and as they descended the rocks of the Puerto Nuevo, in their last stage, he marched pike in hand, beside his master's chair, rejoicing to see how the invalid bore up against the fatigues of the rough road. Throughout the life at Yuste it was the same. He was always on guard; now snuffing suspiciously at the hampers of pickled salmon and eels that came acroose the mountains—hampers of gout and indigestion in his eyes; now growling at the monks as they clustered round the royal devotee; now fairly showing his teeth and driving them back, when they wanted, as he says, "to bury him alive" in his last illness, by prematurely administering the extreme unction; and in the last scene of all, standing by the bed of him whom he called, and in his honest heart believed to be, "the greatest man—el hombre mas principal—the world had ever seen, or was to see," looking down on the face of the dead, unable to persuade himself, as he confesses in his letter, that death had indeed come between them. Even later, when the body lay in state in the chapel, he still kept his post, and when they brought in a chair for an infirm official, he drove them back, declaring that he would allow no one to sit in the presence of the Emperor. It is easy to see that it was not so Quixada would have had his old master and leader die, if die he must. He would have rather seen him get together his merry men once more and sail for another attempt on Algiers; or, pushing further eastward, engage the Turk, and make an end, like a good soldier and Christian, fighting the unbelievers. Better that, than die smothered in a cloister among a pack of droning monks. Quixada had another responsibility besides that of watching over the health and comfort of the Emperor. He was nominally the master, but in reality the guardian, of the boy afterwards known as Don John of Austria, the *enfant gâté* of the Yuste household, and the one ray of human sunshine in that somewhat sombre little court. Philip II. excepted, he was the sole depositary of the secret of the boy's birth; and it is characteristic of his loyalty that he allowed his wife to entertain a suspicion about the parentage of the youth which would have disturbed the harmony of most families, but which appears to have strengthened rather than weakened the affection of the good Dona Magdalena. A suspicion, too, which was dispelled in a manner equally characteristic, when, on the occasion of a fire breaking out in their house at Cuacos, Quixada rescued his charge first, before he saw to the safety of his wife. Then she was persuaded that it must be the son of their Sovereign they had under their roof. It is a pleasant little group to contemplate, the noble old hidalgo and his lady and their adopted son, for such he always considered himself; and in after years, when he had become the famous general and the idol of the Spanish army, he still preserved the warm affection of his boyhood for that good kind lady whom, as he said himself, he regarded as his own mother. If the church was really the destination Charles had marked out for the son of his old age, he could scarcely have chosen a worse tutor than Quixada to prepare him for such a life; and for such a career as was actually that of Don John, there could hardly have been better training than that he was likely to receive in the household of the chivalrous old soldier and highminded, highbred Castilian gentleman. It was probably about the battle-fields of the Low Countries, the assault on the Goleta, and the siege of Metz, rather than about theology, that the master and pupil talked, and possibly they were together when the news came in of the Turkish doings in Minorca; when the pupil, boylike, made his vow—afterwards redeemed at Lepanto—that when he was a man he would go fight the Turks. It must have been a pretty picture, that which these old trees along the Yuste wall have seen many and many a time—the tough old soldier marching with military stiffness up the shady path, with a grave smile breaking out from under his grizzled moustache at the frolics of the bright-haired, blue-eyed, sunburnt boy that frisked along by his side, skimming pebbles after the blackbirds as they shot out of the bushes, or larking with the pretty little peasant girls of Cuacos as they tripped by in their red and green sayas, with their baskets of eggs for the convent. And it makes one think of another scene a few years later, in which the same two figures appear under another wall, at Seron in Andalusia, when the gallant old soldier and faithful servant lay dying on his last foughten field, in his harness, and in his duty, and his old pupil stood over him, as the historian tells us, "in sorrow as deep as the love he bore him." *

At a corner not far from the convent gate there is a tablet let into the wall, which the author of *The Cloister Life* seems inclined to attribute to Quixada's affection for the memory of his master, but which is much more suggestive of monkish zeal for the credit of the house and the saintly character of its guest. It bears the imperial arms, and below them the inscription:—

"En esta santa casa de S. Hieronimo de Yuste se retiró a acabar su vida, el que toda la gastó en la defensa de la fé y conservacion de la justicia, Carlos V. Emperador, Rey de las Espanas, christianisimo, invictisimo. Murió a 21 de Setiembre de 1558."

"Into this holy house of St. Jerome, of Yuste, retired to end his life, he who spent it all in the defence of the faith and the preservation of justice, Charles V. Emperor, King of the Spains, most christian, most unconquered. He died on the 21st of September, 1558."

A little farther on the path reaches a piece of level sward, shaded by large trees, conspicuous among which stands the nogal grande, the great walnut tree under which was one of the favourite seats of the Emperor, and opposite, to the right, is the west front of the chapel, a plain substantial gothic structure in a tolerably good state of preservation externally. On the left hand side of the chapel are some dilapidated convent buildings and some of modern date, and on the other, the south side, is the gate which gives admission to the palacio of Yuste, as the people of the neighbourhood call it. As I approached I was encountered by none of those dragons or harpies who guard the entrances of show places in other parts of Europe. There was no one to propose to show me all the available sights in the shortest possible space of time, or to claim the sole power of obtaining the keys of select and exclusive shrines—nothing to be done but to push the gate open and walk in. Inside, I found a small courtyard, in the middle of which stood a noble orange tree, almost a forest tree in size, and all of a glow with golden fruit, which a couple of urchins were endeavouring to bring down with stones. To the right lay the now neglected garden, that was the resource and solace of the Emperor when too feeble for rambles or rides among the woods of Yuste; and in front a modest two-storied house, built against the south wall of the chapel, and jutting out from it into the garden. This, then, was the palace of Yuste. From the pavement of the courtyard a kind of causeway rises with a gentle slope to the level of the upper floor of the house, an arrangement less fatiguing than steps to the gouty limbs of the monarch; and at the head of this causeway a gallery runs across the side of the building, deeply sunk into the wall, and sheltered overhead, but open to the west. Here stands the mounting-block used by the Emperor when he rode abroad; and here was his favourite lounge and basking-place. Here he used to sit on fine evenings, and watch the sun go down behind the distant sierra, pouring a flood of golden light over the wooded slopes below; and here it was that he was sitting, as the inscription on the wall behind sets forth with minute particularity, "on the 31st of August, at four in the afternoon," looking his last out over the beautiful Vera, when the fever from which he never rose again struck him down. From the gallery a flagged passage, at right angles with it, runs through the house from side to side, and divides the floor into two equal portions, each containing two rooms. That at the farther end, in the south-eastern corner of the building, was the Emperor's cabinet, where he received his visitors, gave audience, and transacted that portion of the business of the country which he still retained in his own hands. For, as has now been abundantly shown, Charles's abdication was an abdication of the pomp rather than of the power of royalty; and to the last he considered himself a sort of final court of appeal in the higher matters of State. The chamber in which the mighty ones of the earth once settled the destinies of nations had become, when I saw it, the dwelling-room of the bailiff's family, and, as I looked in, their mid-day puchero was simmering pleasantly on the hearth. On the opposite side of the passage, abutting on the wall of the chapel, is the Emperor's bedroom, the room in which he died. As I saw it, it was unfurnished and empty, except for a pile of melons and a heap or two of apples on the floor. Like the other rooms of the "palacio," it is of moderate size and tolerably lofty, and, with its ample fireplace, deep-cut window and substantial walls, not without a certain air of coziness and comfort, not altogether consistent with the ideas suggested by the phrase "cloister life." But here again, as Sir W. Stirling Maxwell has pointed out, the earlier historians have been in error. Charles's life at Yuste was not one of monastic seclusion, and still less was it one of ascetic severity. He had comforts, and even luxuries, around him in abundance, and the almost squalid austerity attributed to his retirement is as little in accordance with facts as Robertson's description of the buildings with their actual appearance and arrangement. But the most striking feature about the room is the door or window, for it served both purposes, which opens on the adjoining chapel. It is near the north-western corner of the room, and leads to an opening or passage with half-a-dozen steps, pierced through the thick wall, slantwise and upwards, in such a manner that the high altar in the chapel beyond was in full view from the opposite corner of the chamber. In this corner stood the bed of the Emperor. The altarpiece was the great "Gloria" of Titian, now in the Museo at Madrid, painted for Charles by Titian, and representing the greatest of the monarchs of the earth kneeling as a suppliant at the foot of the throne of Heaven; and this was before the eyes of the dying Emperor, when he murmured, "Ya voy, Senor,"—"Now I go Lord,"—and passed away.

Through the window you can descend on to the platform where the remains of the altar stand. Internally the church is wholly dismantled; everything removable has been removed, and nothing remains but bare walls and a floor strewed with rubbish. One relic of the Emperor has, indeed, survived the general ruin. High up in a niche in the wall, just opposite the window, is the rough oblong wooden chest in which the body lay fifteen years at Yuste, before it was removed to the gorgeous marble lodging in which it now rests, in the Panteon of the Escorial. If these mouldering planks could speak, they could set at rest a disputed question; whether Charles did in truth ever lie shrouded in simulated death in his coffin, while prayers were offered up for the repose of his soul, and afterwards alone in the closed chapel. The story, as the author of the *Cloister Life* shows, rests solely on the account given by Leti in his Life of Charles, which was adopted and worked up by Robertson. That some ceremony did take place the day before he was seized by his last illness is clear, but all the evidence goes to prove that it was nothing more than a funeral service, which he attended, without any dramatic assumption of death. The strongest evidence, perhaps, on the subject is of a negative sort. If anything so extraordinary, and so trying to a feeble shattered invalid, had really taken place, Quixada was not the man to remain silent about it; more especially if it was, as Robertson says, the cause of the attack of the next day. No fear of the Church would have stopped the growls of the faithful major-domo, if he had reason to think the days of his master were shortened by any unusual rite.

On the opposite, or north side of the chapel, lie the cloisters and ruined walls of the monastery, which seem in many places only held together by the ivy that clings to them. Below, the little cloister garden is a tangled wilderness, and the box edgings which bordered the once trim paths, have shot up and grown into an all but impenetrable jungle. "Aqui no hay mas que ruinas," as the good wife of the palacio said, when we parted at the gate, conveying in those words the utmost depreciation that Spanish phrase or Spanish sentiment is capable of. Still, ruins as they are, there are sermons in the stones, and, more than sermons, some curious sympathetic influence, a certain subtle something, that makes the dry bones in the valley live, and humanises the postured figures of the Tussaud gallery of History. Something of this sort I felt looking back upon Yuste from the opposite hill, as the afternoon sun of autumn streamed across the Vera, tinging the treetops with gold, and falling bright upon the wall of the gallery, where three centuries ago it lit up the pale face of Charles V., as he gazed upon the same prospect. As I sat I was joined by my comrade, who, too, had his remembrances of Yuste. The good dame of the convent had pressed upon me some of the produce of the garden, which, as newspaper editors say, I was compelled, from want of space, to decline with thanks. My Gehazi, however, had apparently turned back and taken somewhat of her; for he bore in his arms a melon about the size of a baby, the descendant perhaps of a melon whose growth had been watched by the Emperor; and as we passed into the wood, and the trees behind shut out the view of Yuste, he marched in the rear, munching sadly.

* "Con grande sentimiento conforme al mucho amor que le tenia."—Hurtado de Mendoza; Guerra de Granada.

Post Office Savings' Banks.—From the first establishment of the Post Office Savings' Banks in September, 1861, to the end of the year 1868, the sums received from depositors, with interest accrued thereon, have amounted to £27,153,571, and the repayments to £15,486,916. The total number of depositors in this period was £6,770,653, and of withdrawals £2,745,845, making in all £11,516,496 transactions. It was estimated before the establishment of these banks that the average cost for each transaction would be 7d.; it has proved to be a fraction less, viz. 6 92d. 1,677,950 accounts were opened in the whole period, and 712,796 were closed; 965,154 remained opened at the end of the year 1868. The amount then due to depositors, £11,666,655, showed an average of more than £12 due to each, or about half the average in trustee savings' banks which have been much longer established. The proportion of deposits in the Post Office Savings' Banks, which are of a permanent character—investments in fact—continues to increase; but these banks are still used by a considerable number of persons as merely temporary places of deposit. In the year 1868 the sums drawn out were equal to about one-third of the entire deposits then in the banks, about two-thirds of the amount of the deposits of the year; and the deposits received in the year were equal to about half the amount of the total sum due to depositors. The value of the securities in which the Post Office Savings' Banks fund is invested exceeded the liabilities by £207,745 on the 31st December, 1868. The deposits in the Post Office Savings' Banks were but little over four millions sterling in March, 1864; at the end of 1866 they exceeded eight millions; by this time they exceed twelve millions.

The Home Missionary Society.—The sixtieth annual meeting of this society was held in Finsbury Chapel on Tuesday evening, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the treasurer, in the chair. The secretary, Rev. J. H. Wilson, read the annual report, from which it appeared that the society had greatly increased its field of operations, and now provided 89 evangelists and 118 home mission pastors for the rural districts of England and Wales, besides 1400 voluntary lay preachers, and more than 1000 teachers in the Sunday schools. There had been an addition of 1000 members to the village churches connected with the society, and the colporteur evangelists had sold and circulated many thousand tracts and magazines, the total issue during the past seven years since the committee entered heartily on this department of Christian work having been 1,500,000 tracts, and the sale of 20,000 copies of the Scriptures, 150,000 monthly denominational periodicals, and 800,000 copies of the *British Workman*, the *Cottager*, and the *Band of Hope Review*. The annual income of the societies affiliated with this union had increased from £8000 in 1860 to £18,000 in 1868, while the income of the Home Missionary Society had advanced during the same time from £4500 to £9254. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Rev. Dr. Halley, Rev. J. C. Harrison, Mr. Henry Varley, and Mr. Benjamin Scott, City Chamberlain.

EARLY GREEK AND ROMAN MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

(From "*The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries*," by *Edward J. Wood*.)

Marriage, as a life union with certain ceremonies of a binding and solemn nature, is said to have been first introduced among the Athenians by Cecrops, who built their city and defied Jupiter, long before the time of Christ. The ancient Greek legislators considered marriage to be a matter of public as well as of private interest, on the principle that it was the duty of every citizen to raise up a healthy progeny of legitimate children to the State. This was particularly the case at Sparta, where celibacy in men was infamous; and by the laws of Lycurgus, criminal proceedings might be taken against those who married too late or unsuitably, as well as against those who did not marry at all. An old bachelor was stigmatised, and obliged to walk naked in the winter through the market place, singing a satirical song on himself. Under Plato's laws any one who did not marry before the age of thirty-five years, or who married above or below his rank, was punishable; and the philosopher held that in choosing a wife every man ought to consider the interests of the State rather than his own pleasure. Great immunities, prerogatives, and other encouragements were granted to those who had a large legitimate issue. Those who had three children were entitled to a diminution of their taxes, and those who had four paid none. So entirely did the Spartans consider the production of children as the main object of marriage, that whenever a woman had no issue by her own husband she was required by law to cohabit with another man. The Spartans fined their king, Archidamus, for marrying a very little woman, considering that her issue would be degenerate and unworthy. Private reasons, moreover, made marriage among the ancients important. Thus, they considered that it was the duty of every man to produce representatives to succeed himself as ministers of the gods, to perpetuate his name, and to make the customary offerings at his grave. The choice of a wife was seldom based upon affection, and rarely the result of previous acquaintance. In many cases fathers chose for their sons brides whom the latter had never seen, and compelled them to marry. Nor was the consent of the female to the match which was proposed for her usually thought to be necessary. She was obliged to submit to the wishes of her parents, and to receive from them perhaps a stranger for a husband. The result of such marriages was not unfrequently unhappiness. Match-making was not entirely left to the care of parents, inasmuch as some women made a profession of it; which, however, was not held to be reputable, as it was likely to lead to mere procuring. In fact, many of the women who arranged marriages were bawds and "coupleresses." The custom of purchasing wives was known to the ancient Greeks, and was strongly reprobated by Aristotle. By the Athenian laws a citizen was not allowed to marry a foreign woman, nor conversely, under very severe penalties. Direct lineal descent from a common ancestor was a bar to marriage; but proximity by blood or consanguinity was not. Usually men married when between thirty and thirty-five years of age, and women when about twenty, or shortly before that period. Monogamy was the law and practice of all the Greek and Italian communities as far back as our records reach. The Athenians regarded a formal betrothal as indispensable to the validity of a marriage contract, to which it was a most important preliminary. The issue of a marriage without espousals lost their heritable rights, which depended upon their being born of a citizen and a legally-betrothed wife. The betrothal was made by the natural or legal guardian of the bride-elect, and attended by the relations of both parties as witnesses. The wife's dowry was settled at the espousal, and some token was given by the man as an earnest. The next ceremony, which was generally performed on the day before the wedding, consisted of sacrifices or offerings made to the divinities who presided over marriage. The sacrificer was the father of the bride-elect, and the divinities were, according to Pollux, Hera, the goddess of the marriage bed, Artemis, the goddess of virgins, and the Fates, to whom brides then dedicated locks of their hair. According to another author, the deities were Zeus and Hera; but they probably varied in different countries, and were sometimes local divinities. Particular days and seasons of the year were thought to be auspicious and favourable for marriage among the Greeks. Winter was generally so considered, and at Athens, the month partly corresponding to our January received its name, Gamelius, from marriages being frequently celebrated in it. Hesiod recommends marriage on the fourth day of the month; but whether the fourth from the beginning or the end is uncertain. Euripides speaks as if the time of the full moon was thought to be favourable, in which he is confirmed by a reference to the full-moon nights in Pindar. Proclus tells us that the Athenians selected for marriages the times of a new moon, that is, when the sun and moon were in conjunction. On the wedding day the bride and bridegroom, in accordance with a ceremonial custom similar to one adopted by the Jews, bathed in water fetched from some particular fountain. At Athens the lustral water was fetched from the fountain Callirrhoë, at the foot of the Acropolis; and, according to some authors, it was always fetched by a boy who was a near relation to one of the parties, and, according to another writer, by a female. After this preliminary, the couple went in a procession to the temple, attended by their friends, who sang the praises of the pair. At the temple they were each presented with an ivy branch as a symbol of the indissoluble bond of matrimony. At the altar various sacrifices were made, the victims were cut up, and their entrails scrutinised for auguries; and various deities were invoked. In the evening the bride was conducted from her father's house to that of the bridegroom, that time of day being chosen to conceal her blushes. She was conveyed in a chariot, drawn by a pair of mules or oxen, and furnished with a couch-seat. On either side of her sat the bridegroom and one of his relations or friends; but if he had been married before, he did not so conduct her. They were generally accompanied by many persons, some of whom sang an hymenean song to the accompaniment of flutes, while others danced, and some carried nuptial torches. A scene of this kind was thus pictured upon the shield of Achilles:

"Here sacred pomp and genial feast delight,
And solemn dance and hymeneal rite:
Along the streets the new-made brides are led:
With torches flaming, to the nuptial bed.
The youthful dancers in a circle bound
To the soft flute and cithern's silver sound,
Through the fair streets the matrons in a row
Stand in their porches, and enjoy the show."

At Bœotia and other places, the axle-tree of the carriage was burned upon the arrival at the bridegroom's house, as a symbol that the bride was not to return, or to go abroad. The door of the house was decked with festoons of ivy and bay, and against it was tied a pestle. Upon entering, the married pair received the greetings and congratulations of the friends who were waiting to meet them. The bride was generally conducted into the house by her own or her husband's mother, bearing a lighted torch. A servant carried a sieve, and the bride herself bore a vessel in which was parched barley, a symbol of her readiness to attend to her household duties. Upon entering the house sweetmeats were showered upon the pair, as emblems of plenty and prosperity. A formal kiss confirmed the nuptials. The bride and bridegroom were both dressed in their best attire, and wore crowns or chaplets on their heads, the bride being veiled. The wreaths were made of evergreens, myrtle, wild thyme, and roses, which had been plucked by the bride herself, and not bought, as that would have been of ill-omen. The nuptial feast, which was generally given at the house of the bridegroom, or of his parents, besides being a festive meeting, served another and a more important purpose. Inasmuch as no public rite, either civil or religious, connected with the celebration of marriage, was required by law among the Greeks, and as therefore no public record of its solemnization was kept, guests were invited to a wedding feast partly to qualify them to be able to prove the fact of the marriage having taken place. Contrary to the usual practice among these people, women as well as men were invited to nuptial feasts; but they sat at a separate table, the still veiled bride being among her own sex. At the conclusion of the banquet she was conducted by her husband into the bridal chamber; and a law of Solon required that they should on entering it eat a quince together, to indicate that their mutual relationship should be sweet and agreeable. A nuptial song or epithalamium was sung before the doors of the chamber by virgins, accompanied by dances. Another song, called the waking song, was generally given on the following morning. On the day after the marriage, friends sent the customary presents to the newly-married couple. Some of them were called the unveiling presents, because they were given on the occasion of the bride first appearing unveiled. Generally on the second day the bridegroom left his house to lodge apart from his wife at the residence of his father-in-law, and the bride presented him with a garment. He also offered up a sacrifice in commemoration of the bride being registered among his own phratores. It seems that marriage rings were not in use among the ancient Greeks. The above account of Grecian marriage ceremonies applies particularly to Athens. At Sparta, where a general promiscuity of wives is said anciently to have prevailed, the betrothal of a bride by her father or guardian was a requisite preliminary to marriage, as it was at Athens. The Spartans pursued on horseback, and captured their intended brides with some show of violence, but with the sanction of her friends. A similar custom prevailed at Crete. Plutarch says that the Spartans always carried off their brides by feigned violence, and that the abduction was a concerted matter of form, in order to make the marriage valid. Muller says that the capture of brides at Sparta indicated the feeling that they could not surrender their freedom and virgin purity unless compelled by the violence of the stronger sex. The form of feigning to steal the bride, or to carry her off from her friends by force, after the marriage had been agreed upon, was, equally with betrothal, requisite as a preliminary to marriage among the Dorians. The Spartan and Cretan wife was not immediately after her marriage taken to the bridegroom's house; but cohabited with him for some time clandestinely until he brought her, and frequently her mother also, to his home. A Spartan woman appeared in public with her face uncovered until she was married; but afterwards she never went abroad without a veil, a custom which also prevailed at Athens. At Sparta, Crete, and Olympia virgins were permitted to be spectators of the gymnastic contests, while married women were excluded from this privilege. Greek wives were confined to distinct apartments; they had little liberty; were strictly subject to their husband's rule; and were not allowed to go out without their lord's permission. The strictest conjugal fidelity was required from the wife under very severe penalties, while great laxity was allowed to the husband. Nevertheless concubinage was in use only in its mildest form. A wife convicted of infidelity was repudiated, and the laws excluded her for ever from all religious ceremonies. A husband obliged to divorce his wife first addressed himself to a tribunal, in which one of the chief magistrates presided; and the same tribunal received the complaints of wives who sought to be divorced from their husbands. Among the peasantry in modern Greece marriage was contracted from mutual knowledge and attachment, but among the higher orders the match was generally made by the parents or friends without the parties either seeing each other or consenting. Often some matron, like the ancient medium in such cases, managed the courtship and concluded the treaty. Then the couple were at liberty to see and converse with each other; this, however, was not always the case, for sometimes the bride and bridegroom met on their wedding day for the first time. The bride generally worked her wedding garments; and on the eve of the day appointed for her bridal she was conducted by her young female friends in procession to a bath. On the following morning, at an early hour, the bridegroom proceeded to the house of her parents, attended by a crowd of young men, who sang, and danced, and shouted out the perfections and virtues of the couple. The lady was led forth loaded with jewellery, and supported by her father and a brideman. As she proceeded, followed by her mother and the matrons, showers of nuts, cakes, and bouquets were poured out of the windows of her friends. The nuptial ceremony was performed with many forms and but little solemnity. On the heads of the bride and bridegroom were placed alternately by one of the priests chaplets of flowers, among which were, if obtainable, lilies and ears of corn, as emblems of purity and abundance. Two rings, one of gold, the other of silver, were interchanged several times between the parties, and the ceremony concluded by their both drinking wine out of one cup. The bride was then conducted to her husband's abode, and she was carefully lifted across the threshold by her parents. If the husband entertained any suspicion of her honour, she was made to tread on a sieve covered with a skin, and should it not yield to her pressure, she was deemed to be guilty. Among the peasantry, the bride, accompanied by her bridesmaids and her husband's relations, went from house to house of her neighbours, and received from each male inhabitant a few coins. In the more remote parts of Greece it was customary to receive these presents before marriage; and early in the present century the village girls used to collect their portions and arrange them as ornaments for their hair. Their tresses were hung with coins nearly down to their feet; and under no circumstances would they use these ornamental moneys except for their marriage portions. . . . . A writer early in the present century says that at Greek marriages at that time tinsel crowns were placed on the couple's heads in the church, where also tapers were lighted, and rings were put on the fingers of both the bride and the bridegroom. After the wedding the husband scattered money at the door of his dwelling. A procession always accompanied the bride and bridegroom from the paternal home of the former to the house of the latter at night. Consummation was deferred until the third day of the ceremonials, on which day the bride unloosed a mystic zone which hitherto she had worn. By the Romans, as well as by the Jews and the Greeks, marriage was considered to be an imperative duty; and parents were reprehended if they did not obtain husbands for their daughters by the time they had reached the age of twenty-five years. The Roman law recognized monogamy only, and polygamy was prohibited in the entire empire. Hence the former became practically the rule of all Christians, and was introduced into the canon law of the Eastern and Western churches. The ceremonial parts of marriage were of three kinds: 1. A woman who lived one year with a man without interruption became his wife by virtue of the cohabitation; but in order to avoid the legal effect of this *usus* it was necessary only for her to absent herself from the man for three nights during the year, which would be a sufficient legal interruption of the cohabitation. 2. The confarreatio, which was in the nature of a religious ceremony, and was so called from the use of a cake or loaf of bread on the occasion. 3. The coemptio, which was a kind of mock sale of the woman to the man before five witnesses. Probably the usus and coemptio came first in order of age, and the confarreatio later. The fictitious sale in the coemptio was no doubt based originally upon an actual sale and purchase, the latter being a marriage form which was prevalent almost universally among primitive people. The only form of marriage that was celebrated with solemn religious rites was that by confarreatio; the other unions, being mere civil acts, were solemnised without any religious ceremony. No forms were absolutely necessary, the best evidence of marriage being cohabitation. In plebeian marriages, which were not conducted by confarreatio or coemptio, the symbol of capture was used; and Festus says that this sign indicated the good fortune of Romulus in the Rape of the Sabines. Probably, however, it was a relic of the very ancient custom of actual capture common to all primeval and savage people. When the Roman bridegroom adopted this symbol, he and his friends, at a prearranged time, went to the house of the bride, and carried her off with feigned force from the arms of her nearest female relation.

A Strange Colony.—A correspondent of the *Buffalo Express* writes:—"Brocton, a quiet place, fifty miles westward of Buffalo, and hitherto known only for its superior wines and grapes, has recently attained celebrity as the residence of Laurence Oliphant, the British diplomatist and legislator. The report that he had disappeared from the fashionable world of London, and from Parliament, and joined a semi-religious, semi-socialistic community has been extensively circulated. Yesterday (March 24) I made a flying visit to the grounds of the community to which he belongs, and of which he is the cashier and business agent. While passing through the village we met a lady and gentleman in a sleigh. The latter, in spite of his plain attire, in no wise different from the working clothes of any farmer, bore about him the unmistakable air of breeding and culture, which distinguished him at a glance. He halted and engaged in conversation with Mr. Ryckman, an introduction from whom confirmed the surmise that the gentleman was no other than the former star of Belgravia and petted companion of Royalty; Mrs. Oliphant was with him. Arrived at the office, we were joined in a few moments by Mr. Oliphant, who at once proposed to exhibit the grounds. The first visit was to a greenhouse. He then proceeded to show us vineyards. To the north of the office, and close by the bank of Lake Erie, is the old Millet homestead. The house has been removed, and on its site an elegant cottage ornée erected. Here Mr. Oliphant lives with his family. The entire grounds of the society embrace 1600 acres, lying mostly between the main road and the lake. The head of the organisation is Mr. Harris, a nephew of T. Harris, United States' Minister to Spain. Mr. Harris came here two years since, and going from one farmer to another obtained refusals of their respective farms. No one was aware of the general sweep which he was making, and when he had completed his negotiations the entire farming community of a region embracing nearly three square miles discovered that they had sold out. In the course of the season the entire colony of over twenty families came on and took possession. Mr. Harris was a resident of Duchess county. He is the originator of a new system of theology, which resembles the teachings of Emmanuel Swedenborg. The members of the colony are converts. The property is held in common, but in other respects there is nothing socialistic in the system. The family is sacredly guarded. While they are frank in their business intercourse with the world, they are reticent in all matters peculiar to themselves, nor do they cultivate social relations outside their community. So strong is the desire to seclude that they are removing the highway from its former course. The intervening space thus created between their dwellings and the road will be laid out in park. The almost exclusive branch of industry is grape growing, with a share of attention to other lines of horticulture. Thirty acres are set to one variety of grape, though other varieties are cultivated. It is evident that the accession of so much capital, industry, and intelligence will add greatly to the wealth. A few years of skilful management of the place will convert the entire tract into one of the loveliest and most productive places in the country. It is not known where Mr. Oliphant first came in contact with the religious teachings which brought about so strange a revolution in his life, but it is thought he first met Mr. Harris in Japan, where he was Secretary to the British Embassy, and from him he imbibed the doctrines. He expresses entire satisfaction with his action."

Free Trade in America.—The agitation for free trade in the United States is acquiring some momentum—a proof of its real influence being, of course, the alarm of the Protectionists. What perhaps holds out the best hope of success is the economical condition of the New England States, where the agitation has broken out, and where the appeals of the agitators are directed mainly to New England circumstances. In all respects it is discovered, though the repealers do not put it in this way, that New England is precisely in the predicament of any old manufacturing country. It is naturally rather a bare region, and imports its food and the raw material of its manufactures from a distance, exactly as we do here, if it is not absolutely at a great disadvantage compared with Old England. Consequently, the New England folks are asking what is the net result of their being restricted to Pennsylvania for coal and iron, and to Union territory for provisions, wood, and salt, when Nova Scotia and Canada, not to speak of other countries, can supply them much better? They cannot produce so cheaply, and they have more to pay for everything which the fruits of their labour can bring. But if New England asks for free trade, it must give free trade in return; the Pennsylvanian, if subjected to foreign competition in producing coal and iron, will decidedly oppose any protection to the New England manufactures at his expense. It remains to be seen whether the special dependency of New England on foreign supplies on the producer's feeling of the advantage to him of a protected market will be the most powerful influence in deciding American opinion about free trade.

Maynooth College.—The aid given from the public purse to Maynooth college since its foundation in 1795, has amounted to about £1,100,000. Down to the end of 1844 the grants voted by Parliament amounted in the whole to £418,411. In 1845 the Act was passed granting to the college sums amounting together to £26,360 a year, the payment of which for twenty-four years has taken £632,640. There was also granted by Parliament in 1845 a sum of £30,000 for buildings and repairs. At various times subsequently there have been votes for repairs and maintenance amounting to £6964. There has also been a loan of £18,000 (repayable by instalments) for repairs, but part of this has been repaid.

A story is told of a young man in Devonshire, who was crossed in love, and attempted suicide lately by taking a dose of yeast powder. He immediately rose above his troubles.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 29.

Prince Alfred, barque, 170 tons, Captain Watson, from Auckland 12th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Maunsell, Francisco, and Williams. Captain, agent.

Atriveda, barque, 457 tons, Captain Bissett, from Hongkong 20th May. Passengers—196 Chinese. Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents.

Freak, brig, 248 tons, Captain Linklater, from New Caledonia 16th instant. Passengers—Mr. Wyatt, and 1 in the steerage. Curcier, Hawke, and Co., agents.

Damascus, ship, 964 tons, Captain Taylor, from the Downs May 4. Passengers—Messrs. Guthrie and Hogg. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River. Passengers—Miss Bruce, Messrs. Hall, Harpur, Guy, Master Hall, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Spunkie, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Rees, from Launceston. Bloomfield and Whitaker, agents.

DEPARTURES.—July 29.

Lady Franklin, for Adelaide.
Gauntlet, for Hongkong.
Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.
Mary Smith, for South Sea Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 30.

Liberator, for London; Susannah Booth, for South Sea Islands; Annesley, for Shanghai; Australasian Packet, for Newcastle; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Haidee, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—July 29.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Clulow, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Messrs. Money, Holdsworth, Black, and Turner.

James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Miss Norris, Messrs. Lavens, F. W. Holden, C. Johnson, M'Donald, and 8 in the steerage.

Dandenong (s.), 507 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Yumbull, Miss Eastmure, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs Carter, Mrs. Lane, Messrs. Lane and son, Bradley, Dawnell, Lipstine, Goodman, Poole, and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 29.

Woniora (s.), Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 676 tons coal; Rose and Thistle, Edith, from Port Stephens, with 17,000 feet timber, 117,000 shingles, 13 bags wheat, 8 hides; Agnes, Dart, Lurline, from Newcastle, with 460 tons coal; William and Betsy, from Broken Bay, with 33 tons wood; William and Ann, from Gerringong, with 140 kegs butter, 25 pigs, 6 calves, 3 coops fowls, 8 hides, 8 packages bacon; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 200 bales hay, 10 bales sheepskins, 132 hides, 7 hogsheads wine, 20 bags potatoes, 10 casks tallow, 60 bundles 22 bars iron, 200 sheep, 10 pigs, 4 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 2 bundles vine cuttings, 13 packages machinery, 3 cases 1 cask lemons, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 29.

Edith, Peahen, for Brisbane Water: Little Pet, for Wollongong; Barwon (s.), Woniora (s.), for Wollongong; Agnes, Drover, Dart, Lurline, Lady Emma, for Newcastle; William and Betsy, for Broken Bay; William and Ann, for Gerringong.

IMPORTS.—July 29.

Prince Alfred, from Auckland: 281 cases brandy, J. J. Wright; 100 wheels, 543 pots, 16 packages, Order.

Freak, from New Caledonia: 121 bales wool, 1 case, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 7 bales wool, 150 hides, Irwin and Turner; 22 casks oil, 21 hides, 7 bags beche-de-mer, 15 packages old copper, Biffen and Clarke.

Atriveda, from Hongkong: 60 bags sugar, 1924 boxes tea, Smith, Brothers; 8 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 4909 packages sugar, 730 packages tea, 2500 taels opium, 2374 bags rice, 2600 packages, Order.

Damascus, from London: 839 rails, 161 packages, Railway Commissioner; 20 cases, Phillips and Hill; 11 casks, 159 packages, Tucker and Co.; 8 cases, C. Moore and Co.; 2 cases, S. Brush; 2 cases, W. H. Simpson; 106 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 2 cases, J. Jacobs; 251 cases, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 4 cases, Parrot, Brothers; 2 casks, Law, Somner, and Co; 100 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 5 cases, J. J. Moore; 133 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 cases, E. T. Penfold; 18 packages, L. E. Hordern; 9 cases, H. Bull; 12 cases, A. Hordern and Son; 12 packages, Saddington and Son; 33 packages, G. Moore; 8 packages, S. Nutter and Co.; 180 cases, 350 casks, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 8 cases, Alcock, Brothers; 105 packages, Keep and Parsons; 73 grindstones, 218 cart arms, 93 packages, J. Keep; 3 packages, Faux and Beard; 21 packages, Farmer, Painter, and Co.; 5 packages, C. T. Sandon; 113 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 cases, Hardy, Brothers; 1 package, H. V. Valser; 3 cases, Gordon and Gotch; 100 casks, 53 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 2 cases, Hibbart and Wright; 2 packages, J. Briggs; 5 packages, W. Riedy; 11 packages, J. Hughes; 2 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 2 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 5 packages, Hamburger and Co.; 1 package, S. Samuel; 2 packages, Eldred and Spence; 4 cases, M. Spence; 1 package, G. Howell; 233 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 12 packages, Greville and Co.; 13 packages, Thompson and Giles; 32 packages, Bloomfield and Co.; 1 package, C. Hemsley; 5 packages, M. J. Murphy; 6 packages, J. and E. Dawson; 24 cases, Young, Lark, and Co.; 5 packages, S. F. Holle; 125 packages, J. Williams; 24 packages, Harpur and Hely; 5 packages, Rourke and Co.; 2 cases, S. Rabone; 3 packages, S. T. Leigh and Co.; 5 packages, Myers and Solomon; 1 case, W. Andrews; 16 packages, Perry, Brothers; 3 cases, E. Arnold and Co.; 2 cases, R. Binnie; 100 casks, D. Green; 32 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 1 case, Calligham and Son; 79 packages, F. Perks and Co.; 1 case, G. Griffiths; 134 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 26 packages, F. Mitchell and Co.; 7 packages, D. Holborrow; 10 packages, E. Webb and Co.; 112 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 36 packages, Scott, Dawson, and Co.; 456 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 case, Dangar and Co.; 12 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 1 case, G. Sheppard; 1 case, J. Wilson; 17 packages, C. K. Moore; 53 packages, J. B. Tickle; 40 cases, Morey and Price; 8 packages, L. Mendleson; 63 packages, Cohen and Levy; 67 packages, Guild Chapman and Co.; 10 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 1 case, Eivy and Co.; 300 casks cement, 1318 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—July 29.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 7 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 1 package tea, A. S. Webster; 50 cases schnapps, Williams and Co.; 4 cases champagne, C. J. Muller and Co.; 1 hogshead rum, J. Powell; 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 491 bags maize, C. and R. R. S N. Co.; 312 bags maize, J. Aldcorn; 225 bags maize, D. Brown; 107 bags maize, W. Wright; 38 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 144 bags maize, R. Campbell and Co.; 140 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 100 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 45 cases fruit, J. James; 22 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 83 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 47 cases fruit, J. Jessop; 2 cases fruit, Bank of Australasia; 160 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 37 cases fruit, J. Brown; 138 cases fruit, Griffiths (agent); 136 cases fruit, 27 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 128 cases fruit, 15 bags oysters, P. James; 89 cases fruit, 4 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 20 kegs butter, D. Dymock; 15 casks butter, H. Clarke; 2 casks butter, J. G. Hanks; 6 casks butter, Gray; 6 kegs butter, J. Graham; 15 bags oysters, R. Kimber; 25 cases, A. A. Lackerstein; 8 cases cheese, R. Vesey; 34 packages herrings, R. Harnett; 1 case, J. Vickery; 2 packages, Guilfoyle and Son; 1 package, J. Muston; 4 packages, Shepherd and Co.; 1 package, J. C. Humby; 2 cases, Telegraph Department; 1 case, A. J. S. Bank; 4 bags potatoes, J. Baptist and Son; 1 hogshead eggs, W. H. Ariell; 1 package, Blick; 1 case, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 253 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 20 kegs butter, 248 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 12 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 202 bags maize, W. Wright; 187 bags maize, 40 kegs butter, 7 cases cheese, Nipper and See.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 65 cases fruit, Wilkins: 9 cases, Walker and Berry; 1 case, Purchase; 204 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 1 hogshead Ariell; 7 bales, E. Williams; 15 packages, A. Davidson; 22 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 3 cases, Saddington and Sons; 30 bags oysters, W. H. Smith; 230 bags maize, E. E. Smith; 171 ingots lead, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 1 box, J. Williams; 37 bags maize, R. Elliott; 4 mill stones, Barker and Co.; 213 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 9 bags oysters, 36 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 15 bags oysters, 61 cases fruit, P. James; 5 cases, Dixon and Sons; 46 chests tea, Wee Kah; 17 cases, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 157 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 181 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 300 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 92 cases fruit, 5 bags oysters, 3 cases, J Sainty; 1 parcel, Gordon and Gotch; 11 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 1 hogshead, 107 bags maize, 12 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 20 kegs butter, Nipper and See.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Fiji.—By the Susannah Booth, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Black Swan (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—Overland, this day, at 4 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, July 29: Malcolm, schooner, 182 tons, Captain Langworthy, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Maggie, brig, 191 tons, Captain Arnold, for Napier; Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Bristow, for Maryborough.

The Freak, from New Caledonia 16th instant, reports strong S.E. winds to the 20th instant, on the 21st and 22nd encountered a heavy S.W. gale, made the land off the Clarence Peak on the 23rd, since then very changeable weather, with a high glass. The Colonist hence arrived in Noumea on the 13th instant, and was to leave on the 20th. Vessels in harbour.—H.I.M.S. Marceaux, Gazelle, the English schooner Zephyr was fitting out for a whaling voyage.

The brig Lady Emma, 128 tons register, has been disposed of by Mr. Fisher, of Launceston, to Mr. Warburton, of this city, for £1050. She will be employed in the Newcastle and Sydney coal trade.

The steamers Dandenong, for Melbourne, and James Paterson, for Rockhampton, cleared the Heads yesterday afternoon.

The Aberdeen clipper ship Damascus arrived yesterday, having been taken in tow off the Heads by the steam-tug Breadalbane, after an excellent passage of 85 days from the Downs. Her passage has been marked by a continuance of very unsettled weather since rounding the Cape of Good Hope, which has also been experienced all along this coast. With respect to the outward trip, Captain Taylor states that he left the Downs on 4th May, landing his pilot off the Bill of Portland on the following day. Passed Madeira on the 15th, and lost the N.E. trades on the 25th same month, in latitude 8° N. The Equator was crossed on the 31st May, in longitude 29° W. The S.E. trades carried the ship to latitude 17° S., longitude 35° W. Rounded the Cape of Good Hope on 24th June, and was in the meridian of Cape Leuwen on the 15th July, having ran her easting down on a parallel of latitude 42° S., with very bad unsettled weather, the winds flying round in heavy gales from N.W. to N.E., and a fearful sea running, continually filling the decks, and entirely precluding the possibility of making even ordinary speed. Cape Otway was passed on the 22nd, and Wilson's Promontory on the 24th instant, light winds with unsettled weather prevailing to this port. The Damascus is in fine trim and excellent order, and is to the consignment of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. She will discharge at the Circular Wharf.

The ship Goolwa, from London to Adelaide, was signalled by the Damascus on the 27th May, north of the Equator.

The clipper barque Tein Tsin has changed hands, having been purchased by Captain M'Kinlay of the Agnes Jessie. She is a smart looking craft of 254 tons, with a carrying capacity of 400 tons, and it is Captain M'Kinlay's intention to place her in the Launceston trade. She has been inspected by Captain Donald, the Government Surveyor, and is in first-class order.

The Illalong (s.), brings the following cargo: 80 kegs butter, 20 pigs, 5 bales leather, 10 bundles sheepskins, and sundries.

The barque Atrevida, from Hongkong 20th May, arrived in port yesterday morning. She came east about, crossing the Equator in longitude 168°, and as a rule has had light variable winds. Captain Bissett reports that on his passage to China from this port he sighted a large ship ashore on Indispensable Reef, she appeared to be about 800 tons, her yards with sails furled were aloft, and was lying on her starboard side, with her head to the S.W. From the fact that he made signals with no response, he concluded she had been abandoned.

We learn by telegram from Twofold Bay, that the schooners Ellen and Gipsy, hence, arrived on the 29th instant, and that several vessels had passed the port, bound north. There were also four vessels standing in windbound. The City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town, passed north at 2 p.m., and will therefore be due here this morning; and the s.s. City of Adelaide, hence for Melbourne, passed at 11 a.m.

The C. and R. R. Co.'s s. Grafton, with a small steamer in tow, put into Nelson Bay, Port Stephens, yesterday.

The fine ship Hawkesbury, Captain Sayers, has nearly completed her loading, and, with a full complement of passengers, will proceed to sea, on her passage to London, on Thursday morning early.

In consequence of the large amount of shipping at present in Newcastle, Mr. Hixson, the harbour-superintendent, and Mr. Moriarty, Government Engineer, have proceeded to Newcastle for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the proper mooring of the vessels.

The schooner Ann, of Sydney, Captain Beamer, was totally wrecked on Flinders Island on the 19th instant. The crew were saved.

The brig Catherine Fullerton, from Mauritius, was released from Quarantine yesterday, and was towed up the harbour by the steam-tug Breadalbane.

THE WEATHER.

At 11 a.m., yesterday, the storm danger-signal was hoisted at Fort Phillip, indicating a gale from S.W. as blowing at Twofold Bay. Shortly afterwards we were informed by telegram that a violent S.W. squall was passing Wollongong, and the full force reached Sydney about 2 p.m. It continued to blow in terrific squalls up to 5 p.m., when it moderated, but a strong gale was blowing all night.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

July 28.—Lizzie and Rosa, barque, O'Hagan, for San Francisco, with 435 tons coals, 2 kegs rivets, 2 casks pickaxes, 4 bales cotton goods, 2 hogsheads wine, 200 cases genevs, 3 half-chests tea, 30 cases beer, 8 tons iron, 120 boxes soap, 20 rolls matting, 2 packages drapery.

July 28.—Blackbird (s.), Rouse, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 770 tons coal.

July 29.—Roxburgh Castle, ship, Dinsdale, for Hongkong, with 1075 tons coal and 190 sheep.

July 29.—Dandenong (s.), Pain, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 450 tons coal, 52 bales hay.

COASTER INWARDS.

July 28.—Brilliant, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 29.—Essie Black, from Newcastle; Lightning, from Liverpool; Dover Castle, from London.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—July 29.

100 drums oil, 250 boxes clay pipes, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
30 hogsheads holloware, 4 cases Berlin wool, S. Hoffnung and Co.
4 cases perfumery, 83 packages china and earthenware, S. Owen and Co.
20 packages drapery, F. Perks and Co.
700 sacks salt, D. Cooper and Co.
10 bales woolpacks, A. S. Webster
60 packages machinery, P. N. Russell and Co.
1 case perfumery, E. Davis
16 packages brandy, 105 cases gin, F. M'Nab and Co.
10 quarter-casks wine, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
4 cases pianos, 2 harmoniums, J. G. Raphael
71 bales flax, A. Forsythe.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Agnes Rose, ship, 991, Purves, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Alice Cameron, barque, 360, Carter, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Annesley, ship, 952, Pearse, in Neutral Bay, Willis, Merry, and Co., agents. For Shanghai.
Annie Main, barque, 498, Main, in Quarantine, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.
Atriveda, barque, 457, Bissett, in Neutral Bay, Pockley, agent.
Australia, brig, 163, Brown, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Eldred and Spence, agents. For sale.
Australasian Packet, barque, 182, Ledwell, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent. For Hobart Town.
Bayonnaise, French barque, 362, Vidgreat, at Grafton Wharf, G. Austin, agent.
Bayswater, ship, 1156, Davies, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.
Catherine Fullarton, 178, Ewen, in Quarantine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Challenge, schooner, 50, Roberts, in the Stream, Ferguson agent.
Charlotte Andrews, 356, Vandervord, at Grafton Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Crown, brig, 230, Jewel, at Alger's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Damascus, ship, 964, Taylor, in the Stream, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Daphne, schooner, 46, Bingham, in Farm Cove.
Day Dawn, barque, 398, Sustenance, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Sugar Co., agents. For sale.
Emulous, schooner, 157, Beal, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Eliza Firth, schooner, 180, Firth, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Fawn, brig, 216, Wood, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For Wellington and Port Cooper.
Freak, brig, 216, Linklater, in the Stream, Curcier, Hawke, and Co., agents. For New Caledonia.
Free Trade, schooner, 349, Buddington, at Market Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Forward, whaling barque, 223, Davies, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
Galatea, schooner, 167, Brabham, at Victoria Wharf, C. B. Locke, agent. For Melbourne.
Harmon, barque, 345, Harley, above the Bridge, Captain, agent. For Rockhampton.
Hawkesbury, ship, 1180, Sayers, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Haddington, barque, 491, —, at Cuthbert's Wharf, J. Cuthbert, agent. For sale, freight or charter.
Ida, schooner, 60, —, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Liberator, ship, 690, Levie, at Circular Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For London.
Leicester, ship, 1368, Rowe, at Circular Wharf, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents. Discharging.
Malcolm, schooner, 182, Langworthy, at Healy's Dock, Captain, agent.
Marathon, American barque, 378, Donnell, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent.
Mercurius, ship, 799, Cuthbertson, at Circular Wharf, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Norman, barque, 280, Bryce, at Campbell's Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Fiji.
Novelty, barque, 367, Nearing, at Market Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Ozanam, French barque, 367, Rollier, at Moore's Wharf, Boyer, Martineau, and Co., agents.
Prince Alfred, barque, 161, Watson, at Grafton Wharf, Wright and Hill, agents. For Auckland.
R. M. S. Geelong, 1308, Dundas, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
Remington, ship, 999, Fowler, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents.
Rifleman, ship, 724, Longmuir, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Rosario, H. M. S., 3 guns, Palmer, in Farm Cove.
Strathnaver, ship, 1017, Davey, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Susannah Booth, schooner, 111, Clulow, below Garden Island, H. Bird, agent. For Fiji.
Thyatira, ship, 962, M'Kay, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Tientsin, barque, 460, Jarman, at Farrelly's Wharf, Williams and Co., agents.
Walter Hood, ship, 918, Latto, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Western Empire, ship, 1245, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Cuthbert, agent. For sale, freight, or charter.
Woodlark, barque, 337, Bruce, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Windhover, brig, 206, Castle, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent. For Adelaide.
Zlaka, brig, 210, Morris, at Campbell's Wharf, H. Fisher and Co., agents.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Commissary, 899, Wagstaff, May 15. Sailed.
Martha Birnie, 831, Norie, April 25. Sailed.
Jason, 877, Leslie, April 30. Sailed.
Resolute, 1072, Campbell, May 8. Sailed.
Baringa, 980, Williams, May 12. Sailed.
Cornwallis, 1214, Brown.
Ellen Stewart, 1643, Calvert.
Zemindar, 1066, Johnson.
Delawar, 1395, Baillie.
Christiana Thompson, 1079, Murray.
La Hogue, 1331, Goddard.
Surrey, 1060, Marshall.
Ann Duthie, 993, Birnie.
John Duthie, 1031, Robertson.
William Duthie, 968, Johnson.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yosemite, 767, Steele, May 15. Sailed.
Warwickshire, 679, Mitchell.

FROM GLASGOW.

Annie Storey, 591, Pinney.

FROM BOSTON.

Lillias.

FROM CARDIFF.

Duke of Wellington, Parsons. March 11. Sailed.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Voorruit, 863, Logger.

FROM HONGKONG.

Chelsea.

FROM NEW YORK.

Confidence, May 6. Sailed.

FROM CHARENTE.

Karnack, April 22. Sailed.

FROM GREENOCK.

Mary Girven, Robertson, May 3. Sailed.

FROM LEITH.

Landsborough, Maxwell, May 12. Sailed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Penang.
B. U. M. S.

FROM PUGET SOUND.

Eli Whitney.

FROM BANKOK.

Astria, May.

FROM MANILA.

Golden Age, May 9. Sailed.
Isle of Wight.
Eliza

FROM FOOCHOW.

Dashing Wave.
Mekado.
Japan.
Rachel.

FROM BATAVIA.

Maria.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Gemsbock, from New York; Star of Peace, from London.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Alexandra, Springbok, Alpha, for Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), Bertha, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
July 29.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Strong and clear
	Noon	W.	Ditto, and ditto
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

Nuggetty Hill, Wattle Flat.—The snow and rain have lately somewhat interfered with the diggers in this neighbourhood; but there have nevertheless been some good finds of from 19 ounces up to 100 ounces. One party washed 19½ ounces of gold out of one bucket full of stuff, and other parties are striking the gold every day. Our informant tells us that his party sank a shaft about 12 feet, but the ground was so full of moisture that it fell in three times, and being dispirited they gave it up. The claim was jumped the next day, and the gold has since been struck on each side of it. The consequence of this state of things is that, notwithstanding all the drawbacks, the diggers are very sanguine of ultimate success, and Nuggetty Hill is a favourite spot. One digger writes:—"I believe there is a fortune for any man who will sink from 20 feet to 30 feet." The difficulty of getting any great depth is not small, as the miner has to blast through the hard rock nearly all the depth. After getting through the rock they come on a layer of black sand and gold, and below that is a mass of gravel, &c., which is described as being "full of gold."—*Bathurst Free Press*, July 28.

The Murrumbidgee River, at Wagga Wagga, owing to the continuance of dry weather and the severity of the frosts, which have checked the thawing of the snows, and the flow of the springs, has been gradually falling, and is now only 3 feet 11 inches above summer level there, and 2 feet 9 inches at Gundagai.—*Maitland Mercury*.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

July 29.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Queensland.				
Woody Island	SW. Fine.			
Bowen	E. Fine			
Clermont	SE. Fine			
Waverley	SE. Fine			
Nebo	SE. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy.			
Hawkwood	SE. Fine			
Maryborough	SW. Fine			
Gayndah	SSW. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	30·033		
Toowoomba	SW. Fine			
Townsville	SE. Fine			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	W. Fine			W. Fine
Grafton	SSW. Fine, clear			WNW. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Cloudy			W., strong. Fine
Inverell	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Armidale	W. Showery, cold	26·774	39·	SW., strong. Fine
Tamworth	NW. Fine, cloudy			W., strong. Cloudy
Narrabri	NW. Fine, cloudy			Calm. Dull
Murrurundi	NW. Fine			NW., strong. Fine
Singleton	W. Fine			NW., strong. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine			W. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Fine, clear			W., strong. Fine
Newcastle	NW. Fine, no sea	29·777	53·	NW., strong. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			W. Overcast
Sydney	WNW. Fine			SW., fresh. Fine
South Head	NW. Fine			SW., fresh. Fine
Wollongong	W. Fine			SW., gusty. Fine
Kiama	W., gale. Fine			SW., strong. Fine
Mt. Victoria	W. Dull			NW. Raining
Bathurst	W. Cloudy	27·654	49·	W. Showery
Mudgee	W. Cloudy			W. Showery
Cassilis	W. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Merriwa	NW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Wellington	SW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Orange	SE. Raining			W. Clearing up
Forbes	SW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Young	W. Raining			SW. Showery
Wagga Wagga	NE. Showery.			W. Cloudy
Urana	W. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Deniliquin	W. Fine	29·710	52·	W. Fine
Hay	W. Fine			NW., strong. Fine
Moulamein	N. Cloudy			NNW. Cloudy
Balranald	W. Cloudy			WSW. Fine
Euston	SW. Raining			SW., strong. Fine
Wentworth	SW. Cloudy			SW., strong. Fine
Goulburn	W. Raining			W. Showery
Braidwood	WNW. Like rain			W. gale. Fine
Araluen	NW. Raining			NW. Cloudy
Moruya				
Queanbeyan	NW. Dull			NW. Like rain
Bombala	SW. Showery			W. Stormy
Cooma	NW. Cloudy			E. Sleeting
Eden	WNW. Cloudy			SW. gale Cloudy
Yass	W. Raining			SW. Dull
Gundagai	W. Raining			SW. Showery
Tumut	SW. Raining			SW. Showery
Kiandra	WSW. Heavy snow	25·730	33·	SE. Snowing
Albury	W. Cloudy			Calm. Showery.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	S. Showery	29·949	46·1	
Queenscliff	SW. Squally.	29·86	52·	
Cape Schanck	SW. Raining	29·55	50·	
Cape Otway	SW. Squally	29·662	49·	
Portland	SW. Raining	30·070	56·	
S. Australia				
Guichen Bay	WSW. Squally	30·139	51·2	
Adelaide	S Squally	30·127	55·3	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Squally			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

July 28th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·016	49·2	90	N.N.E.	0·0	1	10	0·00	9·5
P.M. 3	29·818	53·9	90	N.	0·8	13	10		
" 9	·301	52·0	96	N.W.	0·3	9	10		7·5
Mean ...	29·871	51·7	92·0		0·4	8	10·0		8·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·034.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 56·8 | Sun—maximum .... 84·9
Shade { Minimum .... 43·9 | Grass—minimum .... 38·3

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 56·5.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 29th = 36·51 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years = 49·97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
July 29th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney ...	155	29·842	54·6	55	W.	2·6	1	56·8	48·2	0·16
Newcastle.	109	29·724	53·7	66	N.W.	9·0	1	54·5	48·3	0·00
South Head										
Kiandra ...	4640	25·127	30·4	88	W.S.W.	25·0	10	37·3	28·9	1·30
Deniliquin	410	29·676	44·8		W.	9·0	6	57·6	45·7	0·03

Astronomical Memorandum for July 30th, 1869.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Phases of the Moon.	
Sun	6.56	5.16	Last quarter	2nd
Moon	11.31 p.m.	10·23 a.m.	New Moon	9th
Mercury ...	6.12 a.m.	4.5 p.m.	First quarter	16th
Venus	8.13 a.m.	6.58 p.m.	Full Moon	23rd
Mars	9 47 a.m.	9 59 p.m.		
Jupiter	1.20 a.m.	11.49 a.m.	Moon's age, 20·5 days.	
Saturn	1.50 p.m.	3.3 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. ——; p.m. 12h. 11m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

The large number of persons at a distance who have involved their fortunes in our Mutual Provident Society will read the report of the annual meeting with great interest, and not without some slight feeling of disappointment and regret. The warning is salutary and must not be lost. It is far better that the exact truth should be known, that past mistakes should be fully explained and corrected, and that the basis of every transaction should be so thoroughly tested that no probability may remain of sinister discoveries hereafter.

The innumerable aspects of life insurance require copious analyses. Scarcely an annual meeting passes in any important society without there being some new phases thrown into view, and these are often such as never could have been foreseen. This is, indeed, common to all institutions of long continuance and protracted operations which have to adjust themselves to the ever-changing conditions of human affairs. In short transactions the rules followed are commonly simple, and the results are easily foretold. But where an immense complication of interests grows out of a society's concerns, all human calculation and prevision is at fault, and we are obliged to wait to some extent the developments of time. This must be peculiarly the case in an institution which depends upon anything so uncertain as human life. There is in every original estimate this source of derangement. It may be foreseen in quiet times that a certain number of lives will probably fall in, and that the payment of annual premiums will cover them. But who can tell by what sudden events these expectations may be disappointed!

There are, however, some peculiarities of the report which it is impossible to cover by any general philosophy. Mistakes of a very serious nature—although not so in their consequences—have been brought under the attention of the society. Had they remained undetected for a number of years the effect might have been most disastrous. It is evident, supposing there was no intention to deceive, that there has been a serious omission of proper precautions. We should be sorry to suppose that any persons ever connected with the society had a design to pervert or mislead. But when we consider what disasters have followed, and may still follow from errors in judgment, or negligence of duty, we feel that we ought not to slur over a lesson that we have more than once received, or to neglect any measure hereafter which experience has shown to be so necessary in order to guard against such mistakes.

The present Actuary of the Society will receive a large amount of confidence from his successful scrutiny of the Society's affairs and the thoroughness with which he appears to have explored them. But we do not think that for any lengthened period the official members of any society should be the sole judges of its condition. There are times—and they ought to occur with tolerable frequency—when an independent mind, with all the lights and opportunities of experience, should come in and sift with thoroughness the state of affairs. No doubt even then the security is only imperfect. Indeed when certain precautions have been taken, confidence in the integrity and competence for action of those who have been appointed, must be a final dependence. It is possible that numbers of men may conspire to deceive. It is much more probable that numbers may be led to countenance deception from the habit of indolent acquiescence. It is possible that those sent to investigate, as in the famous case of the Gurneys, may accept a bribe, and only perfect the public delusion. All this is possible. But no blame can be ascribed where the utmost within the power of man is accomplished, and when the failure arises from the mere limitation of human faculties. We should indeed be greatly misunderstood if we were supposed to entertain any special distrust of this particular Society. On the contrary, it is because we now feel that it stands upon a solid foundation that we suggest a regular system of inquiry not dependent on a paper prepared, but on the facts from which it is compiled.

The colonies contain many more persons of professional experience than in former times. An increase may be expected, and so a large choice. The cost of this improved surveillance would be trivial. Its recurrence would be accepted, not as distrust of the authority of the staff, but as a precaution against errors which have been found possible, and in obedience to a prudential rule which ought to be universal.

We do not believe that the cases are very numerous where a great institution has grown up under the auspices of an intentional delusion. On the contrary, the power of propagating delusion afterwards arises from the honesty and solidity of the first operations, and the reliance acquired from a well-established reputation. The cases are not very numerous where dishonest men, acting by themselves, could establish any great scheme of financial adventure. But it is the degeneracy of institutions against which it is especially necessary to guard, and precautions can only be taken when a society is in a healthy state. There is an interval between soundness and rottenness, when it becomes a question with honest men whether they should express their doubts, or whether an effort should be made in silence to re-establish and restore. They are told that there are facts of dangerous import but that time and care may recover. An upright man, having to judge in this position, hardly knows what course it is best to take. To proclaim the evil would aggravate and render it incurable; but to suffer it to remain unexposed may sanction imposition. Probably in all cases the publication of truth is the safest and best course. But it is when there is nothing dangerous to conceal, when the whole mischief is clearly apparent, its causes thoroughly estimated, and its future prevention undoubtedly possible, that publicity is not only safe but highly useful. And it is with this view that we refer to the disclosures made, which certainly are of great importance as to the principles they involve, although of slight moment in reference to the financial result.

Taking such a view of the Congressional Session of America as the latest files of the journals from that quarter of the world enable us, we gather that the great promise with which the session opened, has dwarfed down into a very exceptional performance. All of what was to be done still remains to be done, except the passing of the Appropriation Bill, which of course, for so great a State, is in itself no slight piece of business. Beyond this most of the time has been spent in elaborating demands upon England for injuries done by the Alabama.

To judge from what the American journals say of the state of chaos and corruption in which the parties that rage within the chambers and committee-rooms of the capitol are found, no wonder need be entertained as to the difficulty experienced in passing measures, either through the House of Representatives or the Senate. The better the measure the more hopeless the task. "Within the walls of two rooms are forced together in close contact the jealousies of thirty-five millions of people,—jealousies between individuals, between cliques, between industries, between parties, between branches of the Government, between sections of the country, between the nation and its neighbours. As years pass on, the noise and confusion, the vehemence of this scramble for power or for plunder, the shouting of reckless adventurers, of wearied partisans, and of red-hot zealots in new issues,—the boiling and bubbling of this witches' cauldron, into which we have thrown the eye of newt and toe of frog, and all the venomous ingredients of corruption, and from which is expected to issue the future and more perfect republic,—in short the conflict and riot of interests, grows more and more overwhelming; the power of obstructionists grows more and more decisive in the same proportion as the business to be done increases in volume; the effort to accomplish necessary legislation becomes more and more serious; the machine groans and labours under the burden, and its action becomes spasmodic and inefficient." From some such confusion as is here depicted, and, we believe, truthfully depicted, we should expect such claims to start as have been made on England, in consequence of her neutrality from 1861 to 1864!

When Congress met in December last, there were a few great questions which underlay all personal and local claims to attention, some or all of which, it was expected, would have been dealt with. These questions were—Reconstruction, Re-establishment of the Executive in its privileges and proper functions, Revenue Reform, Monetary Reform, Administrative Reform, and Foreign Policy. With respect to Reconstruction, it is enough to say that since the November elections the question has lost much of its old prominence. It has been proposed to amend the Constitution by introducing the acknowledgment of negro-suffrage as a part of the fundamental law of the land, but no more is accomplished. It is worthy of note that this fifteenth amendment *denies* the dogma that suffrage is a *natural right*, and not a *trust;* but the denial is by implication. The thirteenth amendment of the Constitution, it will be remembered, runs as follows:—"Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The fourteenth (July 28th, 1868), declares that "all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof, and of all the States in which they reside; and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The fifteenth, it will therefore be seen, naturally follows.

The next subject of importance is the restoration to the Executive of its proper control. Something is necessary after the deterioration of his office by Andrew Johnson to restore it to its pristine state. General Butler consequently presses for the repeal of the Tenure of Office Bill, and in doing so he expects to arouse a mighty struggle between the House and the Senate, for the Senate will not willingly relinquish the power it has wrested from the Presidential chair. The re-establishment of the Presidency must be *in spite* of the Senate; but this session of the Fortieth Congress has passed over without an attempt to bring it about.

Then great things were to be done in the reform of the Revenue system. Mr. Schenck did his utmost to secure the passage of an improved internal revenue law; but to no avail. Something was done, however, it must be confessed, by Mr. Wells's moderate, but telling exposé of the tariff in his annual report, to which we alluded at length on a former occasion. Not only is the tariff a laughable misnomer as an "economical" affair, but in its political and social results it is seen to be debauching the morals of all who come within its influence. The appearance of the report aroused such a storm between the protected interests of Pennsylvania and the workmen generally as has served to keep the winter warm. It is hardly to be expected in a House where the protected interests are so well represented as they are in Washington, that Mr. Wells should be able to do more than place his arguments before the people, although at the time of his return much was said about the President's intentions to do a great stroke of Augean work.

But good as Mr. Wells's programme may be, it is necessary to go beyond it, and to introduce such a separation between politics and the Civil Service as would purify both. A writer well acquainted with American affairs, Mr. H. Brookes Adams, says of this:—"The evil is rooted in popular habit; it springs from the people; it was created by the people; it is maintained for the people; and yet I venture to assert that the mere fact of bringing this temptation into party strife will ultimately, if continued long enough, break down the Government." It requires no close inspection of the revenue system of America, at the present time, to perceive that it amounts to nothing better than a system of Government grants to party organisations. In fact, where does not protection assume the same features with more or less strength?

Scarcely any progress was made during the session towards sound monetary principles. General Butler did his best to elevate "finely engraved printing upon paper" as the proper medium of exchange for a free country, and to denounce gold and silver as the adjuncts of despotic power. But his pictures would not take. In face of them Congress passed Mr. Schenck's gold bill, which legalises coin contracts, but leaves untouched the serious problem of a return to specie payments. Such is the business accomplished by the present Congress in the greater departments of domestic policy. If any summary of what has been done in carrying out the foreign policy of the United States appears to be desirable, another occasion will be found for it.

Australian Mutual Provident Society.—To obviate any misapprehension which may prevail amongst members of the society, we are requested to explain that endowment assurance policies (under table J) belong to the assurance branch, and will participate in the proportion of ascertained surplus set apart for distribution under that branch. They are entirely distinct from endowment policies comprised in tables D and E, which constitute the endowment branch.

The Proposed Abolition of the Office of Police Magistrate for Tumut.—Mr. J. S. Farnell, M.L.A., yesterday, presented to the Honorable William Forster, Secretary for Lands, who is at present acting for the Colonial Secretary during that gentleman's absence from Sydney, three petitions from Tumberumba, Adelong, and Upper Adelong, bearing in all 395 signatures, against the proposed abolition of the office of police magistrate for the district of Tumut. A copy of the petition from Tumberumba has already been published in our columns. The petitioners at Upper Adelong represent that the nearest magistrate resides eighteen miles away, and that a local Bench cannot be formed without the aid of a police magistrate. The Adelong petitioners state that they have but two magistrates in their locality, one of whom is of weak health, and unable to attend the Court as often as necessary for the transaction of business, and the other cannot reasonably be expected to devote as much time as the magisterial duties demand. Mr. Forster, on receiving the petitions, said they would be laid before the Colonial Secretary, until whose return no decision could be arrived at in the matter to which they had reference.

The Gilbert Gold Field.—A gentleman in this city has received from his brother a letter, dated Cleveland Bay, Townsville, July 17, 1869, from which we extract the following:—"The news I have is anything but encouraging, for the Gilbert is a *rank duffer, as far* as I can ascertain from a portion of five hundred diggers, who have returned disgusted. They give a wretched account of the diggings. The people here are about to petition the Government to convey unlucky diggers to some haven where they can get work. Provisions are very scarce up on the Gilbert; some of the diggers that I knew on Grenfell told me that they were fighting over pints of flour, which is selling at £100 per ton; tea 8s. per lb., and sugar 1s. 6d. per lb. The fever is very bad here, and ten times worse on the Gilbert. The road leading to the Gilbert is lined with diggers returning, who say that the majority of those who are staying are barely making rations; so I would advise any person intending to go to stop where he is, and think himself well off—fifty times better off than hundreds who have come here on a wild goose chase."

The Recent Paris Exhibition.—We have just been shewn one of the silver medals which have been issued by the New South Wales Commission for the late Paris Exhibition. On one side it bears a portrait of her Majesty with the words "Victoria—Queen;" and on the other, the inscription "Paris Universal Exhibition—1867, Products of New South Wales, Sydney." The medal in question has been forwarded to Mrs. Thurston, of Miller's Point, for paintings in opaque water colour, illustrative of Australian scenery, forwarded by that lady through the Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. On the edge instead of the ordinary milling, are the words, "Mrs. E. Thurston—for services;" and it is contained in a neat morocco case. It was forwarded, with the following letter:—"Council Offices, July 22, 1869. Madam, I have much pleasure in sending you a silver medal in recognition of your services in illustrating the culture of the fine arts in this colony, at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. I have the honour to be, Madam, respectfully yours, T. A. Murray." As a painter in water colours, Mrs. Thurston has a reputation beyond the borders of this colony, for so far back as twenty years ago, she carried away the silver medal of the Society of Arts from some eighty competitors. The painting which gained that prize is in the colony, having come into the possession of Mr. Billyard. Mrs. Thurston also exhibited a series of water colour paintings at the recent Intercolonial Exhibition of the Agricultural Society, but, owing to the large number of rare exhibits of the works of the elder masters, this lady's unpretentious illustrations did not then attract the attention they deserved.

New Telegraph Station in Victoria.—A telegraph station was opened yesterday for the transmission of messages, at Bairnsdale, in Victoria.

Drapery, Woollens, Hessians, Calicoes, &c., for sale this day, at 11 o'clock.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, and others to their unreserved sale by auction of 87 packages of the abovenamed goods, to take place at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Oats.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct the attention of seedsmen, &c., to their sale of a prime shipment of oats, at the Market Wharf, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.—Adv.

Glimpses of Ancient Cities.—The lecture by the Rev. T. Kemmis on this subject was delivered in the Congregational schoolroom, Point Piper Road, and not in the church, as stated in our report of Wednesday last. It is in this room that the Woollahra Young Men's Society and other literary associations usually hold their meetings.

Wallsend Rifles.—On Friday evening, 23rd instant, a public meeting was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Wallsend. The object the promoters had in view was the establishment of a Volunteer Rifle Company, and a resolution was carried acknowledging the desirability of establishing a company.

Disease of the Heart.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Acting Coroner, on the body of a man named William Robertson, at the Lands' End Hotel, Pyrmont. Mary Ann Robertson stated, that deceased was her husband, and landlord of the hotel in which the inquest was being held; he was sixty years of age, and they had been married three years; he had left no children; he was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and had been fifteen years in the colony; her husband was a very sober, steady man; about ten days ago he caught a slight cold, but got better; on Monday last he complained of pain in the left side; she applied a mustard poultice to it, and the pain removed to the right hand side; he objected to medical assistance being called in; he was in about the same condition on Tuesday and Wednesday; he did not take to his bed; on Wednesday night witness went to bed at 10 o'clock, after bathing his feet in hot water and mustard; about midnight he moaned while turning in bed; she gave him some rhubarb pills and a little castor oil; he shortly afterwards, on getting out of bed, fell down on the floor; she called for assistance and got him put into bed; he tried to rise, but could not, and then threw his head back and died; this was about 20 minutes past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning; he was a healthy man and had nothing to annoy or excite him. From the evidence and his examination, Dr. Wright was of opinion that the cause of death was syncope resulting from disease of the lungs. A verdict according with the medical testimony was returned by the jury.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Acting Coroner, at Bullivant's residence, Marrickville, on the body of an infant child. Lucy Ann Nobbs, mother of the child, and residing with her sister at Mrs. Bullivant's, stated that she was twenty-five years of age and a servant. The deceased was her illegitimate child; it was born about 5 o'clock on last Tuesday evening; it never breathed afterwards. Dr. Sedgwick, from his examination, was of opinion that the child had breathed, and probably just before or at the time of birth; but whether it had breathed for any length of time after he could not take upon himself to say, but he was rather inclined to think that it had not; he would not swear whether the child was fully born alive or not. A verdict was returned in accordance with Dr. Sedgwick's evidence.

Sons of Temperance.—A very numerously attended public meeting in connection with the No. 8 (Surry Hills) division of the Sons of Temperance was held last evening in the Bourke-street Congregational Schoolroom. Mr. Samuel Callaghan occupied the chair. Mr. J. Plummer, R.S., read a statement showing the progress and present position of the division. During the past year aid had been rendered to various members who had suffered from ill-health. One member, who met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, was drawing from the funds for a period of twelve months. Another member, whilst pursuing his vocation, accidentally fell from the top of a store, a distance of twenty-six feet, and was so badly injured that he had to draw from the funds of the society for a length of time. £20 had also been paid to the widow of a deceased member. Notwithstanding that these and other demands upon the funds had been heavy, a considerable amount, it was stated, still remained in the hands of the trustees, whilst the number of members was steadily increasing. After the statement had been made, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Johnson, Mr. John Roseby, and Mr. John Mills. One of the speakers drew attention to the want of a temperance boarding-house in the city, to which teetotallers coming from the country might find suitable accommodation. Between the addresses recitations were given by Messrs. Coleman, Clark, and Bubb, and one or two songs were sung.

Removal of Prisoners from Bathurst Gaol.—On Wednesday last six prisoners were removed under escort from Bathurst gaol to their various destinations, among whom were Dr. Pearson and another convict for Berrima, and four others to Darlinghurst gaol. Nine boys were also forwarded by the same conveyance, six of whom were to be sent on board the Vernon, and three to the Randwick Asylum. An old man was sent to the Benevolent Asylum at Liverpool.—*Free Press*, July 24.

A Diver Drowned.—The *Maryborough Chronicle* of Saturday last contains the following:—A magisterial inquiry was held at the Courthouse, by the police magistrate, on Thursday morning, to ascertain the manner in which Adrian Visscher, known as Harry Fischer, a diver, who was drawn up lifeless from the bottom of the river on the previous day, while engaged in the recovery of a sunken punt belonging to Mr. Meiklejohn, came by his death. The following evidence was taken: Thomas Cooper, timber merchant, deposed that deceased was engaged to dive for a sunken punt opposite the Queen's Wharf; he had been down twice yesterday to raise the punt; saw him before he went down the third time; asked whether he was all right; he said "Oh yes;" suggested to him whether it would not be better for him to go inside the sunken punt, travel downwards, and drop the chain over the punt; he said no, one end is fast, and he would put the other chain on the same way; after having been down for a considerable time, asked the man who was in charge of the life-rope whether he had felt or could feel any signals down below; he said, no; thinking that something was wrong I ordered the deceased to be pulled up; found then that the body was fast; after a lapse of about ten minutes the deceased was brought up; he appeared to be lifeless; we placed him in a small boat and undressed him, medical attendance being sent for in the meantime; the deceased never recovered; deceased had been out of the water about five minutes when Dr. Ward arrived; examined the apparatus before he went down; it appeared to be all right; deceased did not complain of the apparatus. Philip Peak Beed, storekeeper, Maryborough, had known the deceased, Adrian Visscher, for five years; he told me his wife was dead some years, and that he had never heard from his family; I know him to be a native of Holland; he was sixty years of age on the 24th April last; I was employed yesterday to put the diving dress on him, and to attend to the life rope; the deceased had been down twice that day; he gave the usual signals, and on coming up the second time the chain from the punt got round his neck, and he brought it up with him; asked him if he knew he was fouled, and he said "yes," but he could not clear himself; he did not tell me how he got foul of the chain; he then rested about ten minutes, and said he was prepared to go down again, and that he would do it this time; he then went down; I felt him travelling right to the other end of the punt; do not know whether he was travelling or drifting—he went with the *tide;* never felt any other signal for about ten minutes; Mr. Cooper asked me if I thought all was right, and, obeying his instructions, I gave a sudden pull at the life rope; I found then he was foul; told Mr. Cooper something was wrong, and we must get him up; we tried several times to get him up, but could not do so for some time; when we got him up he was frothing at the mouth; took the apparatus off as soon as possible, laid him in the boat, and used every means to restore animation, but without success; Dr. Ward arrived a few minutes after; deceased was sober on this day, but he had been drinking the week previously; he told me he suffered from paralysis and fever and ague; examined the apparatus carefully; am accustomed to the different dresses; the one worn by the deceased is perfectly airtight, but is not in very good order; it was the same apparatus used by deceased a week previously for raising Messrs. Tooth and Cran's machinery. Joseph Haydon Ward, a duly-qualified medical practitioner, deposed that he found the deceased lying in a punt, with several persons rubbing him and using other means to restore animation; he seemed to be dead, but exhibited no signs of death by drowning; blankets were brought, and every means used to bring him to life, but without success; from the time of witness's arrival he exhibited no signs whatever of life; continued from about twenty-five minutes, but without any success; from his appearance at first I think he must then have been dead for twenty to twenty-five minutes; after hearing the evidence of the other witnesses, I have no doubt that he died of a stroke of paralysis at the time of his entering the water; I knew the deceased, but only by face. A report was made in accordance with the depositions, which were forwarded to the Attorney-General.

The Prince of Wales Opera House: Benefit of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society.—Last night the performances at the Prince of Wales were in aid of the funds of the Hebrew Philanthropic Society, when several members of the Jewish Young Men's Literary Association made their first appearance before a Sydney audience, and were enthusiastically received; the acting of some of these gentlemen amateurs being of so good a character as closely to assimilate their efforts to those of the professionals. There was a very crowded and attentive audience—one that seemed fully able to appreciate the unusual degree of amateur talent displayed. The amount of money realised by the benefit must have been something considerable. The bill consisted of an historical play, an admired comedy, and a favourite two-act drama. The performances commenced with the play of "Charles the XII." The part of the King was impersonated by Mr. G. L. Goodman, that of General Duckert by Mr. M. Moss, that of Gustavus de Mervett by Mr. E. Cantor, Colonel Reichel by Mr. J. Abrahams, Major Vanberg by Mr. A. Lippman, Adam Brock by Mr. L. Cohen, and Triptolemus Muddlework by Mr. M. Abrahams. These parts were all well sustained, especial commendation being bestowed by the house upon the King Charles of Mr. Goodman and upon the Muddlework of Mr. M. Abrahams. Planché's sparkling comedy of "High Life below Stairs" followed the play, and was ably produced by the regular company, and with a powerful cast. This piece was admirably placed upon the stage and played with much spirit. My Lord Duke's footman, by Mr. Hoskins, and Sir Harry's groom, by Mr. Andrews, were both very happily represented, and elicited roars of laughter throughout. The Mr. Lovel of Mr. Charles Young was also an extremely clever performance. After the comedy, Mr. A. Hyam danced the celebrated Lancashire clog dance. The attractive programme provided terminated with the two-act drama of "Time Tries All." In this Messrs. Cantor, Cohen, Harris, Abrahams, Goodman, and Pyke played the principal parts.

Mr. Bartlett's Benefit.—This popular actor will take his farewell benefit at the Prince of Wales Opera House this evening. The performances will consist of After Dark, then to be played for the last time, and The Ticket of Leave Man, with Mr. Bartlett in his original character, "Dalton."

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GRAFTON.

THURSDAY.

The Hon. J. Robertson and Mr. Garrett arrived here last night.

The official landing of his Excellency the Governor took place at 10 o'clock to-day. There was a large procession from the wharf to the hotel. His Excellency held a lev e at noon, when addresses were presented by various bodies. Afterwards the Governor and party visited the public buildings. To-night, a dinner is to be given to his Excellency. There is to be also a torch-light procession. Preparations are being made for a ball.

The Governor and Mr. Robertson intend to go to Zulgilbar on Saturday.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

Dr. Watt, accoucheur, has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter, in regard to a patient who died under his attendance.

Hugh Murray, an old colonist, formerly engaged in squatting, is dead.

The new reef at Woods' Point yielded three hundred ounces from eighty tons.

The House has decided to meet at 2 o'clock on Thursdays.

The National Insurance Company recommend that a dividend of 8 per cent. be granted to the shareholders.

Maize is easier.

Weather showery.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Essie Black, barque, from Newcastle; Lightning, ship, from Liverpool, and Dover Castle from London.

LAUNCESTON.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

The schooner Ann, Captain Beamer, of Sydney, was totally wrecked near Flinders' Island, on the 19th. Crew saved.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Parliament is to be opened to-morrow, Lady Edith Fergusson having expressed a wish to be present, arrangements have been made for her accommodation.

It is rumoured that a meeting was recently held of a section of the House known as the Caucus, and that the hon. members present decided not factiously to oppose the present Ministry.

It is the intention of the Government to proclaim four more agricultural areas.

The Government have remitted the fine imposed in the late Customs case against Robin and Le Messurier for duty on imported oatmeal.

The corn market is firm. 4s. 9d. still offering, but there are no sellers.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

The thirty-second half-yearly meeting of the above company was held at the banking-house, George-street, at noon, yesterday; Mr. W. Moffitt, chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the Bank for half-year ended 30th June, 1869, which has been certified by the auditors.

The profits for the half-year, after deducting all expenses of management, interest to depositors, rebate on bills, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, amount to ...		£21,336 14 4
Which the directors propose to apportion as follows:—		
To dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum ...	£19,386 4 10	
To reserve fund 5 per cent. ...	1,066 16 9	
		£20,453 1 7
Leaving a balance to be carried forward to next half-year of ...		£883 12 9

A further sum of £1107 15s. has been added to the reserve fund for moneys recovered from debts previously written off as bad and doubtful.

The dividend is now payable.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, 30th June, 1869.

Dr.

To capital paid up ...	£484,656 0 0
Notes in circulation ...	174,935 0 0
Deposits and other liabilities ...	1,305,359 19 11
Profit and loss ...	21,336 14 4
Reserve fund ...	15,915 7 9
	£2,002,203 2 0

Cr.

By coin, bullion, and cash balances ...	£334,013 2 5
Government securities ...	41,387 10 0
Notes of other banks ...	15,202 0 0
Bank premises ...	34,246 18 6
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank ...	1,579,353 11 1
	£2,002,203 2 0

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

To amount transferred to reserve fund, being 5 per cent. on the net profits for the half-year, in terms of the deed of settlement ...	£1,066 16 9
Dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum ...	19,386 4 10
Balance carried forward to next half-year ...	883 12 9
	£21,336 14 4

Cr.

By net profit for the half-year, after deducting all expenses of management, interest to depositors, rebate on bills, and providing for bad and doubtful debts ...	£21,336 14 4

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.

To balance ...	£16,982 4 6

Cr.

By balance from 31st December, 1868 ...	£14,807 13 9
Sums recovered from debts written off as bad ...	1,107 15 0
Amount from profit and loss ...	1,066 16 9
	£16,982 4 6

The report was moved and adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the proprietors.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the Board of Management, general manager, and officers of the Bank.

THE CUDGEGONG CINNABAR COMPANY.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, and the following report was unanimously adopted:—

Report of the directors of the Cudgegong Cinnabar Mining Company (limited) to the shareholders, at the first general meeting held at the offices of the company, 29th July, 1869.

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the first progress report of their proceedings since they entered upon office.

The property of the company, consisting of forty acres of land secured by mineral purchase, and about four hundred and forty acres held under lease, has been prospected in several places with the most satisfactory results.

Ten shafts have been sunk to an average depth of about eighty feet, and in nine of them cinnabar ore has been found in greater or less quantities, through a thickness of about forty feet of clay, all more or less impregnated with the mineral.

The operation of raising ore has only been commenced within the last month, and the mining superintendent reports that there is now at grass ready for the puddling machine about 104 tons of average mineral, and in the mine a considerable quantity of superior ore is stored ready for raising to surface. The quantity of this, however, cannot yet be estimated.

A substantial iron-roofed building, 100 feet by 50 feet, is in course of erection for the purpose of storing mineral, for the reception of machinery, the process of retorting, and other operations connected with the reduction of the ore.

A bank of eight retorts with condensers have arrived at the works. Stone is excavated, and foundations for furnaces and chimney, 60 feet in height, commenced. Your directors have every reason to believe that within a period of two months these retorts will be in active operation.

A pug mill or puddling machine, with the necessary washing appliances, will shortly be completed.

A twelve-horse power portable steam engine for pumping and other purposes is about leaving for the mine. Lime for flux, and timber for firewood, is also being stored and collected, ready for the completion of retorts. And, as far as lies in their power, your directors are pushing on operations with the utmost vigour consistent with due economy of expenditure.

The company have also in their possession, stored at the works, 1000 iron bottles for the reception of quicksilver, and two large kilns of bricks, all of which are paid for.

The directors have every reason for believing that much undiscovered wealth yet exists on the property of the company, but defer for the present to divert any labour from the works in hand, or incur any extra expenditure for prospection.

The meeting will have to elect a fresh Board of Directors in place of those now retiring, in accordance with the deed, but who are all eligible for re-election, and who are the only shareholders who have given the requisite notice.

The accounts, showing the financial position of the company, are now laid upon the table.

The whole of the retiring officers were re-elected.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

The following is the report for presentation to the tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders on Friday, 6th August:—

In presenting their last report, your directors had occasion to call attention to the reduced amount of premium received for the half-year then under review. A still further reduction upon the business of the company is exhibited in the statement of accounts now submitted. This result has followed from the determination of your directors to confine the underwriting operations within such limits as a due regard to past experience warrants them in adopting. The restriction above referred to fully accounts for the falling off in the balance at credit of the general accounts, but your directors have every confidence in expecting that the business now transacted will be found to produce more favourable results than have hitherto been attained by the company. Your directors recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AT 30TH JUNE, 1869.

REVENUE.

From 1st January to 30th June, 1869.

Balance at 31st December, 1868 ...	£50,708 12 3
Less dividend for half-year ending 31st December	5,000 0 0
	£45,708 12 3
Net premium, less re-insurances, returns, and branch and agency expenses ...	32,459 12 11
Interest ...	4,413 6 3
Transfer fees ...	13 16 8
	£82,596 8 1

EXPENDITURE.

From 1st January to 30th June, 1869.

Marine losses, 1867 account ...	£4,423 13 6
Ditto, 1868 account ...	43,496 16 9
Ditto, 1869 account ...	5,423 4 8
Bad debts ...	80 0 0
Office furniture, for depreciation ...	54 3 0
Expenses—Head office (£2417 6s. 9d.)—	
Salaries ...	1,495 10 11
Rent and taxes ...	362 19 1
Advertising ...	57 15 0
Stationery and printing ...	129 7 9
Sundries ...	340 8 9
Law charges ...	31 5 3
Directors' and auditors' fees ...	531 10 0
Balance ...	26,169 13 5
	£82,596 8 1

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed capital ...	£500,000 0 0
Less uncalled... ...	400,000 0 0
	100,000 0 0
Reserve fund ...	40,000 0 0
Balance at the credit of revenue and expenditure account as above ...	26,169 13 5
Bills payable ...	6,734 3 6
Amounts owing by the company...	3,987 9 6
Unclaimed dividends ...	204 7 0
	£177,095 13 4

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgage ...	£85,147 1 0
Fixed deposits ...	50,000 0 0
Cash in Bank of Australasia ...	5,425 16 1
Amounts due to the company ...	8,019 3 6
Branch and agency balances ...	12,555 12 11
Bills receivable... ...	14,919 3 5
Office furniture, head office and branches...	1,028 17 3
	£177,095 13 4

THE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

The usual half-yearly meeting took place in the Exchange, at noon yesterday, when the following report was read and adopted:—

The directors submit to the proprietors the following report of the operations of the company for the last six months.

The machinery at the pits, rolling stock, and railway are in good working order.

The work at "B" Pit has proved a large quantity of good coal land available for working from that pit, which, from its superior quality, will enhance the reputation of this company's coal.

At "C" pit the principal work done has been the gradual opening out, so as to be prepared for an increased demand.

Your directors regret to report that the price of coal still remains at the low rate to which it fell after the breaking up of the late agreement.

It will be seen on referring to the accounts that the profits for the past six months, including £76 1s. 6d. balance from last half-year, amount to £1689 19s. 10d., out of which the directors have "written off" from the book value of pits B and C railway, rolling stock, and mineral lands, the sum of £1260, and added £250 to reserve fund, leaving £179 19s. 10d. at the credit of profit and loss.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET, for the half-year ending June 30th, 1869.

Dr.

June 30th, 1869.	
To paid up capital ...	£100,000 0 0
Loans ...	11,008 8 2
Debentures ...	17,300 0 0
Interest on ditto ...	302 15 0
Balance premiums on ditto ...	213 6 6
Coal insurance ...	95 6 6
Township ...	9 10 0
London agent ...	61 8 10
Sundry creditors ...	1,877 2 2
Reserve fund ...	1,112 14 10
Profit and loss ...	179 19 10
	£132,160 11 10

Cr.

June 30th, 1869.	
By mining property, including mineral lands, buildings, railway, rolling stock, pits B. and C. ...	£122,621 15 2
Shares in trust ...	1,498 3 9
Office furniture ...	170 0 0
Bills receivable ...	2,197 4 11
Sundry debtors ...	5,673 8 0
	£132,160 11 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869.

Dr.

1869.—February 1.		
To dividend account ...		£1,250 0 0
June 30, 1869.		
Interest on debentures and loans	£642 14 1	
Books and stationery ...	23 13 8	
Charges ...	117 9 9	
Office rent ...	63 10 0	
Directors' fees...	250 0 0	
Salaries ...	373 0 0	
Wear and tear...	692 1 2	
Railway maintenance ...	145 7 4	
Shipping expenses ...	1021 9 4	
Traffic ...	2240 1 9	
Mining expenses ...	15,226 17 9	
		20,797 4 10
Rolling stock written off ...	300 0 0	
Pit B.... ...	250 0 0	
Pit C.... ...	100 0 0	
Railway ...	250 0 0	
Mineral lands ...	300 0 0	
		1,260 0 0
Reserve fund—addition to ...		250 0 0
Balance ...		179 19 10
		£23,737 4 8

Cr.

December 31st, 1868.	
By balance at date ...	£1,326 1 6
June 30, 1869.	
By gross sales of coal during half-year to date ...	22,411 3 2
	£23,737 4 8

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.

June 30th, 1869.	
To bad debts written off ...	£137 5 2
Balance ...	1112 14 10
	£1250 0 0

Cr.

December 31st, 1868.	
By balance at date ...	1000 0 0
June 30th, 1869.	
By profit and loss ...	250 0 0
	£1250 0 0

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday, in the office of the company, the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., presiding as chairman.

The 27th half-yearly report was read.

"The directors lay before the shareholders the balance sheet and the account for the half-year ended 30th June, 1869, and have to observe, that the balance remaining at credit of Profit and Loss, after paying £500 to reserve fund, and the paying all current expenses, as well as interest on debentures, amounts to £271 9s. 11d.

"The directors have the satisfaction to state that they have again placed another issue of debentures to the amount of £10,200 at 6 per cent. for five years, which now leaves only the sum of £5300 bearing interest at 7 per cent."

The report was unanimously adopted.

THE CLARENCE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Agricultural Society has held its annual meeting. From the report it appears that after transacting the year's business, and paying £102 in prizes, the society has a credit balance of £36. It is proposed to fence in four acres of land and erect a building for show purposes at a cost of about £300.

MORE TRAFFIC FOR THE RAILWAY.—A very promising lead mine has been discovered on the Milora run, near Bogolong, a specimen of the ore from which we have seen, and it appears to be as valuable as that shortly to be worked at Woolgarlo. The lode was discovered by Mr. Vicq, and if the sample we have seen is a fair one, there cannot be a doubt as to the value of the discovery. We also learn that a shepherd on the Milora run discovered a reef which is supposed to be auriferous, between Conroy's station and Milora, and has brought in specimens which are highly spoken of by those who have seen them.—*Yass Courier*, July 27.

FROST AND THE SUGAR CANE.—Mr. Targett has left at our office, for the inspection of those interested in such matters, a Tahitian ratoon from a plant which was cut at least a month after the usual time. It is intended to show that the Tahitian will remain quite uninjured after frosts sufficiently severe to inflict serious damage to older ratoons of other varieties. In his field may be seen, standing side by side, several sorts of cane, and the Tahitian alone evidences perfect exemption from injury. Specimens like this are worth whole volumes of idle speculation. The same enterprising planter has sent us a couple of bunches of russet apples, part of the third crop which his trees have produced this season. These have not yet attained their full growth, but are eatable.—*Manning River News*.

TASMANIAN COAL IN MELBOURNE.—In the *Argus* of yesterday it was intimated that the schooner Sea Bird, from Tasmania, had brought over a cargo of coal from a place in Port Seymour, called Long Point. This coal must not be confounded with what is known as Seymour coal, and which was only taken from the surface. It is a superior mineral, and is taken from a bed worked some 200 feet underground. The coal from this pit at Long Point has been tested for steaming purposes, and has been found to answer well, being highly inflammable, and producing a powerful heat, which is retained for a considerable time. The opening up of the seam, and the prosecution of the working is mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Joseph Snowball. The Sea Bird is the first craft to bring a freight of this coal here, and she will be followed by the Seymour and another vessel, all of them being engaged for this trade. While carrying out the arrangements for the working of the coal deposit, Mr. Snowball was also fortunate in finding the requisite materials for the manufacture of firebricks. A small quantity of these bricks have been sent over in the Sea Bird as a sample, and, from their composition and make, they are said to be very durable.—*Newcastle Pilot*, July 28th.

THE OTAGO ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

The annual report of this society for the year 1868 was presented at the meeting of June 29 by the manager, Mr. G. P. Clifford. We are glad to see that the committee are in a position to inform the members that "the success of the society has in no way diminished." The following extracts show what has been done and is doing by the society:—

The stock liberated during the present year consists of long thrushes, blackbirds, goldfinches, chaffinches, skylarks, sparrows, pheasants, quail, Java doves, magpies, jackasses, brush kangaroo, perch, tench, English oysters, and Australian frogs. The council, believing that the obtaining of trout ova from Tasmania was likely to be attended with success, dispatched Mr. Clifford for the purpose of obtaining a supply, and the result was most satisfactory, as, out of the 800 ova obtained, 720 were hatched out. At the same time twenty-one English perch were landed, out of twenty-four shipped; they were at once placed in the reserve of the Water Company, and hopes are fairly established in Otago, as the fish were in good condition, and fish of spawn at the time. The following stock is now in the hands of the society:—Emus, black swans, wild ducks, pheasants, Paradise ducks, doves, bronzewing pigeons, game fowls, trout, gold-fish, frogs, Poland, black, red, and duckwing fowls.

The president, Mr. Murison, in the course of an interesting address, congratulated the society on having certainly established the pheasant, and most probably the trout, in the colony. Their success with the former he attributed to the number of berry-bearing plants, and mentioned that steps had been taken by Victorian acclimatisers to procure these plants. He referred to the failure of the last salmon shipment, but trusted that success would yet be achieved, either through the assistance of Tasmania, or, failing that, from British Columbia; Mr. Seth Green, the American pisciculturist, having furnished the Auckland Society with a new and less expensive method of transporting fish and ova. Mr. Murison also called attention to the importance of arboriculture for mining and farming purposes, and concluded with some useful suggestions as to the means of generally encouraging a taste for scientific information in connection with natural objects.

We find in an Otago paper the following items in connexion with this society:—"The trout are doing well in Mr. Jenning's ponds, at Rangiora. They were put in the ponds on the 15th January last, and were then about one inch and a half long. They are now from three and a half inches to six inches in length, and there is every prospect of their doing well. The society has also succeeded in obtaining ten young fallow deer, which it intends to distribute at the earliest opportunity. These animals were imported from Tasmania into Canterbury, and were intended for the Acclimatisation Society of that province. That body, however, was not in a position to purchase them, and consequently they were offered to the Acclimatisation Society of Otago, which availed itself of the opportunity thus afforded of adding these interesting animals to its collection.—*Australasian*.

MR. FOX'S NEW ZEALAND WAR POLICY.

(*From the Weekly News, July* 17.)

The policy of Mr. Fox with regard to the present state of the disturbance in this island may be divided into three parts. There is first his policy as to present operations; next, his policy for the future suppression of rebellion; and, in the third place, his financial policy, which is intended to provide the means of carrying out both his present and future plans. These have as yet been merely announced by the Premier, and no arguments have been entered into to show how far each part of the policy was adapted to our condition and to the others. It is therefore left for the public to judge of these points unaided by any light that might have been thrown upon the matter by those who originally propounded the plan. In our present position it is scarcely possible to avoid this inquiry, because our whole future may be said to depend upon the wisdom or folly, the feasibility or the reverse, of these new plans. If things go on as badly with us for another year as they have done during that just past, the colony will be all but ruined—the South will have become wholly alienated from the North, and the whole country plunged in difficulties, both military and financial, sufficient to make even the most hopeful lose heart. And, so far as we can judge, there is every prospect of Mr. Fox being allowed without interruption to carry out his own policy. The plans of his predecessors have been tried, and the verdict of the Assembly has been that they have been found wanting in our emergency. This verdict will not, we believe, be reversed by the present House—at all events, in the present session, unless some extraordinary revelation of weakness or incompetency takes place shortly. Of this we believe there is no probability, and it is therefore doubly interesting to form an estimate of the prospects of the new policy, which is likely to mould the destinies of the colony for years to come.

The policy of the Government, so far as it relates to the present, does not of course include help from England. That such help will be asked, and, as the Government hope, will be obtained, is a part, if not the main part, of what must be discussed as the policy of the future. There is no power within the colony, and none now rests, we believe, with the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in this part of the world, to do anything to retain or to procure for us the help and protection of imperial troops. Already the single regiment left in the colony so long after the rest had been taken away is under peremptory orders to leave us. It is just possible that delays may occur which may detain the 18th here until the Government's request for help may reach England, and obtain an answer, but it is far from likely. The question, therefore, coming first in considering the new policy must be, what it is to do for us at present, and what chance is there that it will prove adequate? Mr. Fox's own account of his plan was that it was to be strictly defensive. It was to differ from that of his predecessors in office, not because it was to abandon the lands taken from tribes in hostility to us, but because it was to content itself with defending such parts of those lands as were already settled, waiting a further accession of power before attempting to push forward that settlement towards the limits of the confiscated lands. This plan is, of course, placed in contradistinction to the system of raids upon hostile territory, which formed the staple element of the plan pursued by the late Government. To follow up the enemy and punish him was Mr. Stafford's idea of a defence policy: to repel his attacks, and maintain the ground we already occupy, is the idea of Mr. Fox and his colleagues. And we are forced to admit that there is much to be said for each plan. No one can bring himself to like the sort of fighting which consists in passively awaiting, and repeatedly repelling the attacks of an enemy. The attacking party has, or at least seems to have, so great an advantage over the attacked from his choice of time, place, and manner of attack, that it is not often that a regular system of resistance alone can be enforced. There is so much chance of the assailants suffering little, compared with the assailed, that purely defensive tactics are invariably unpopular, and rarely very successful. But, on the other hand, it is more easy to ask than to answer the question, what chance there is of our so harassing and punishing the natives in the interior as to compel a cessation of hostilities. Probably Mr. Fox would agree fully to the justice of such a plan, and not unlikely he might assent to its wisdom, could he but see his way to it. As it is, our poverty, and not our will, may be said to consent to the arrangement, but under the circumstances we can hardly fail to consent to it. The cost of a war, short, sharp, and decisive, may be heavy, indeed almost overwhelming for a time to a community, and yet it may be good policy to undertake it. But the cost of maintaining armaments which ought to make our war short, sharp, and decisive, but which, owing to some circumstance or other, do not do so, is a very unsatisfactory burden to attempt to bear. And this seems to be our position up to this time. The war expenditure, according to Mr. Vogel's view of the matter, has amounted to something over half a million a year of late, and no one can say that we have made any sensible progress towards an end of the war in spite of this cost.

The question, however, which remains is, how are we to arrive at the greatly-increased economy promised by the new Government? So far as we can see, this is not to be done by means of defence forces or constabulary. It is evident to us that it would require more troops to repel aggression than to wage an aggressive warfare in a country like this. The reason is, of course, that there are twenty places to protect while there might require but two expeditionary forces to carry on aggressive operations. Nor will the employment of natives make any real difference. If we use natives we must pay them and if we employ a garrison force in twenty places sufficient to repel inroads, we shall require more men than would be needed for an expeditionary force to make inroads. Thus we feel convinced that no great, certainly no permanent, saving is to be effected by any change merely from an offensive to a defensive employment of the colonial forces. Call them by what name we may, use them in what way we may, pay them on whatever scale we may, we shall require more men, and they will require more money in the end, if they are to garrison the settled districts instead of following up the enemy. The only course that seems to us to hold out hopes of a permanent success is one of settlement. This question we have often discussed, more or less at large, already; we have shown what, in our opinion, was the true principle of defence. Garrisons that are merely garrisons will prove ruinously costly; road-making garrisons that are only garrisons will do little more for us, and may be even a little more costly. The only sort of defenders that will not prove very costly are those that can defend themselves as settlers. The only system of defence feasible now is that which is based upon a reproductive system of settlement. This may be the meaning hid under Mr. Fox's plans, and we hope it is; but if not, we feel sure that it will not prove the cheap and successful thing which he now expects.

OUR HARBOUR.—In another column it will be seen that a movement is now on foot towards memorialising the Government to remove the rocks at the west end of the dyke at the Heads. When the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers was last in Moruya, he promised that he would cause this dangerous obstruction to be removed. This promise he has not fulfilled, and it is quite time that we should "nudge" his memory, and take steps to have the evil remedied without further delay. As a correspondent states, there is a diver now in Moruya who has been engaged in the erection of the wharf at Newstead. His work here is drawing to a termination, and the measures to be taken by our townspeople — whatever they may be—will, therefore, have to be prompt.—*Moruya Telegraph*.

The following advertisement lately appeared in a country paper:—"Wanted, a steady young man to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE 18TH ROYAL IRISH AT NAPIER.

We take the following from the *Hawke's Bay Herald* of July 13th:—

The universal feeling of esteem and respect which the uniformly good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the detachment of the 18th stationed in Napier has won from the inhabitants generally led, on Saturday last, to a very interesting spectacle—that of a public dinner given to the non-commissioned officers and men. At two o'clock, the detachment, under command of Captain Wray, and preceded by the Napier brass band, marched from Gore Browne Barracks to the Odd Fellows' Hall. Outside on the green, the detachment was drawn up, and a photograph of it taken by Mr. Swan. The men were then marched to the Hall, which had been gaily decorated for the occasion; and having seated themselves at the plentifully provided tables, ample justice was done to the repast. The chair (in the unavoidable absence of Major Withers), was occupied by Mr. Alexander Kennedy, supported on the right by Colour-Sergeant J. A. P. Dowling, and on the left by Dr. Hitchings. The other sergeants of the two companies comprising the detachment (B and G), Messrs. P. Cosgrove, G. Copley, J. Luff, T. Rose, and T. Smith, also took their seats at the cross table. "The Queen," and "His Excellency the Governor," having been given from the chair, and heartily responded to, Mr. E. A. Carlyon, after touching on the value to Great Britain of her colonies, and the fashion of the day to cry them down, proceeded to refer to the excellent conduct of the detachment while serving in Napier, and to the esteem and respect with which, in consequence, it was universally regarded by the inhabitants. That feeling had given rise to the present occasion, and the movement had been joined in by all classes of the community. He had much pleasure in giving "Health and prosperity to the 18th Regiment," and would couple with the toast the name of Colour-sergeant Dowling. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and with musical honours. Colour-sergeant Dowling responded.

The removal from Napier of the detachment stationed there will have a very serious effect in diminishing confidence. Actual danger may be averted in the future, but the feeling of security engendered by the presence in the midst of a disciplined force, however small, will not, for a length of time, be restored. The rapidity of movement on the part of Captain Wray's detachment, on the night of the Hauhau alarm, showed how eminently fitted they were to act in the midst of threatened danger; and their absence, on any similar occasion, will be keenly felt. Regrets, however, as well as forebodings, are alike unavailing; a very few days will see the departure of Captain Wray and his detachment. Apart from more weighty reasons, their loss, on social grounds, will be felt by the community generally. The officers have always taken a kindly interest in public amusements or anything else of a social character, and the men of the force have shown themselves to be most exemplary in their conduct—a pattern for imitation by the British soldier all over the world. We wish all future happiness to the detachment about to leave us.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

We cut the following items from the *Argus* of July 24th:—

ABORIGINES.—The annual meeting of the Church of England Mission to the Aborigines was held in the Mechanics' Institute last evening. The Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry) presided, and among others present were Sir William Stawell and Dean Macartney. The report stated that the committee had only been able to free the society from debt by disposing of the improvements on Yelta station, the proceeds of which, properly speaking, ought to have been applied to establishing another station. Want of adequate support from the members of the Church and the country at large had not only prevented an extension of operations, but rendered it difficult to keep together the natives who had been collected at the existing stations. Funds were much wanted for the supply of food to the natives, and for building and fencing purposes. The annual income was scarcely £300, and sufficient only to pay the salaries of the missionaries at the stations at Lake Tyaro and Lake Cannah. Information was given which went to show that much good would be done if the revenue of the society was increased. A resolution was passed urging the necessity of renewed efforts to maintain the society; and the reports having been adopted, and office-bearers appointed, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Budd, who had been compelled, on account of receiving another appointment in connection with the same object, to resign the office of hon. secretary and treasurer, after having held it for several years.

CRICKET.—There is every probability of another All-England Eleven visiting this colony during the next season. A small proprietary has been formed to carry out the scheme, and £1000 was dispatched to England by the June mail, as a guarantee of the *bona fides* of the projectors here. The negotiation is in the hands of Mr. J. G. Shoosmith, who is well known in Melbourne cricketing circles. It is also proposed to engage some British pedestrians.

NEW SOUTH WALES COPPER IN MELBOURNE.—Some magnificent specimens of copper ores from the West Cadia mine, New South Wales, were exhibited at the office of Messrs. Baillie and Butters yesterday. Among the specimens shown were pure copper, blue and green oxides, with sulphurets of every description. It is intended shortly to put the mine on the market in the form of a company. The claim comprises about 1600 acres of freehold land, with every appliance for raising and reducing the ore. Large sums of money have been spent in opening the mine, and from the reports received the prospects would seem to be very favourable.

THE ROGUE'S MARCH.—"The 'Rogue's March' police case," says the *Hamilton Spectator*, "has excited some interest, the court being crowded with spectators. It was a charge of insulting behaviour preferred by Mr. Irving, the drill-instructor of the Volunteers, against Mr. Wadley, the landlord of the Royal. It appears the Foresters, of which body Mr. Irving was a member, had resolved to remove their court from the Royal Hotel to the new Oddfellows' Hall. This is presumed to have given offence to the landlord of the Royal; but whether that be the case or not, the Foresters, on the conclusion of their meeting, were met in the passage by Wadley, playing the Rogue's March on the poker and shovel, the bandmaster playing the accompaniment on the clarionet. In his evidence, Irving said he had been in the army, and the Rogue's March was one of the worst symbols of disgrace a military man could be subject to. C. Wackeldiene gave evidence that, at the suggestion of somebody in the hotel, that night he played a certain march, but he had always known that tune by the name of 'The Twopenny Postman.' With the kind permission of the Bench he would play the tune, so that it might be recognised. Amid roars of laughter, Mr. Wackeldiene pulled out his clarionet and gave a few bars of the well-known 'Rogue's March.' The Bench inflicted a fine of 10s.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE ALIGNMENT ACT.—At Stawell, on Friday last, a commotion of an unusual character occurred here. The shire council decided to remove a building belonging to Miss Nihill, which was alleged to be built on a street, and the shire officers proceeded yesterday to put the resolution into force. The police went to the spot with a view of preserving the peace. A crowd assembled around the lady's property, and appeared so determined to protect her rights that the shire authorities postponed interfering until to-day, in order to procure further police assistance from other stations. This morning Miss Nihill took the initiative and made a statement on oath that the shire officers were about to commit a breach of the peace, and demanded protection. This was granted by the magistrate appealed to, and warrants were issued against the shire officers, who were formally taken into custody, and released on bail.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Turnips, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Yards, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.

CHANDLER AND CO.—On the premises, Botany Road, near the Old Tollbar, at 11, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fixtures, Fitting, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Market Wharf, at 3, Oats.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Woollens, Hessians, Calicoes, Flour Sacks, &c.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street, at half-past 11, Bimbie Station, with Horses and Cattle.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Four Houses, Macquarie-street South; 4 Cottages, Charles-street, Liverpool-street; 2 Allotments, Charlotte-lane, Liverpool-street; 5 Houses, Margaret-lane, Liverpool-street; Cottage, Liverpool-street West; Farm, Illawarra District; Land, Town of Ulladulla; Allotment, Garland Town, near Broulee.

H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, 193, Castlereagh-street, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.

C TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, Manchester Goods, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Leather; at 11, Hides, Leather, &c.; at a quarter-past 2, Tallow, &c.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 2, Tallow.

J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, Horns, Boxes, Hair; at half-past 2, Tallow, Beef.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides and Calfskins; at half-past 2, Tallow.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11, Leather; at 11, Hides, Oil, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow, Resin, &c.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, AND CO.—At their Yards, at quarter-past 12, Fat Weeders.

CUNNINGHAM AND CASSIDY.—At the Black Swan Inn, George-street South, at 12, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, straw; at 12, Wood, &c.

H. MOSES.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c; at the Railway Meat Sheds, at 12, Pork.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11, Cloths, Doeskins, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewellery, Books, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

T. M. DUNN.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 793, George-street South, at a quarter-past 11, Pigs, Calves, Poultry, &c.; at quarter-past 12, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.

W. A. SMITH.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Farmers' Home Yards, at 12, Farm and Dairy Produce.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—On the premises, 191, Pitt-street, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Horse, Dray, Harness, &c.; at half-past 12, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, Oranges, &c.; at 4, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, &c.

THE REGISTRAR.—At the Metropolitan and Coast District Court, Macquarie-street, at noon, Land, in the County of Cumberland.

HYDRAULIC MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

An interesting account is given in an extract from "The Resources of California," by John S. Hittell, of the manner in which sluicing operations are carried on in California, and the following remarks by Mr. William P. Blake, quoted by Sir William E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., in his progress report on the geological survey of Canada, will furnish data from which conclusions may be drawn as to the probable value of abandoned workings. Speaking of "Hydraulic Mining" in California, he says:—"In this method the force of a jet of water, with great pressure, is made available, both for excavating and washing the auriferous earth. The water issuing a continuous stream, with great force, from a large hose-pipe like that of a fire-engine, is directed against the base of a bank of earth and gravel, and tears it away. The bank is rapidly undermined, the gravel is loosened, violently rolled together, and cleansed from any adhering particles of gold, while the fine clay and sand are carried off by the water. In this manner hundreds of tons of earth and gravel may be moved, and all the gold which they contain liberated and secured with greater ease and expedition than ten tons could be excavated and washed in the old way. All the earth and gravel of a deposit is moved, washed, and carried off through long sluices by the water, leaving the gold behind. Square acres of earth on the hillsides may thus be swept away into the hollows without the aid of a pick or shovel in excavation. Water performs all the labour, moving and washing the earth in one operation; while in excavating by hand the two processes are of necessity entirely distinct. The value of this method, and the yield of gold by it, as compared with the older one, can hardly be estimated. The water acts constantly, with uniform effect, and can be brought to bear upon almost any point, where it would be difficult for men to work. It is especially effective in a region covered by trees, where the tangled roots would greatly retard the labour of workmen. In high places the stream of water washes out the earth from below, and tree after tree falls before the current, any gold which may have adhered to the roots being washed away. With a pressure of sixty feet, and a pipe of from one and a half to two inches aperture, over 1000 bushels of earth can be washed out from a bank in a day. Earth which contains only one twenty-fifth part of a grain of gold, equal to one-fifth of a cent. (halfpenny) in value to the bushel, may be profitably washed by this method; and any earth or gravel which will pay the expense of washing in the old way, gives enormous profits by the new process. To wash successfully in this way requires a plentiful supply of water at an elevation at from fifty to ninety feet above the bed rock, and a rapid slope or descent from the base of the bank of earth to be washed, so that the waste water will run off through the sluices, bearing with it gravel, sand, and the suspended clay. In the case of a deposit in North Carolina, where ten men were required for thirty-five days to dig the earth with pick and shovel, and wash it in sluices, two men, with a single jet of water, would accomplish the same work in a week. The great economy of this method is manifest from the fact that many old deposits in the river beds, the gravel of which had been already washed by hand, have been again washed with profit by the hydraulic method.

GARIBALDI ON THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The *Movimento* of Genoa of the 24th April, publishes the following letter, addressed by Garibaldi to Mr. Garrido, a member of the Spanish Cortes:—

"The resolution of Coburn is worthy of praise. I hope it will serve as a lesson to those people who are so smitten with the idea of revolution. Myself and all those who sincerely love the noble nation of Spain are anxious to see her rid herself of the ill becoming part of the frogs in the fable. To ask for a King when all other nations of the earth are disgusted with them is not suitable to the proud character of your people. Greece deplores the blindness of its monarchists, who went begging for an offshoot of the royal race to all parts of Europe—and which was accorded them more as an act of charity—and the population of Greece, which is not very numerous, was obliged to agree to the wishes of its great protectors. But Spain is not in want of protectors; she can raise her head against any power, however strong. And is Spain really so poorly off for men, that you are forced to take Diogenes' lantern to assist you in your search all over the world? Have you not got Espartero, Orense, Castelar, Pierrard, and all your fellow-citizen Republicans, who are the admiration of all honest men? Let one of them be named a Dictator or King (if you have so much inclination for that title), but let him be named at once, and not in two years' time. If the *ayuntamientos* of your large cities had adopted that determination from the commencement we should have been spared the massacres of Cadiz, Malaga, and Xeres. What has been neglected by the juntas can be effected by the Cortes, and such a resolution, although tardy, will be worthy of the Arecnagus that now rules the destiny of your country. I am a Republican, but am not at present in favour of the Government of the five hundred, which, although reasonable, is not adapted to the urgency in the midst of which we are now existing. The walls of Constantinople were attacked by Mahomet II. while the 500 Doctors were discussing whether the communion ought to be partaken of with leavened or unleavened bread. At this moment your walls are besieged by two Mahomets, worse by far than that Sultan, of which clericalism is one. Our hand is ready to salute the great triumph of the Republic of the country, traditional for its intolerances in respect to tyranny. Let all those who aspire to the reassertion of men's rights be made joyful. In all matters between us your attitude has been that of the honest man that you are at heart. I am yours, for life,

"GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI."

OUR ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.—Bailey's "Universal Etymological English Dictionary" was the first worthy attempt at the making of a word-book of our language; and a very creditable attempt it was for the time of its publication, 1726. For those who care to do more about language than to see how "the dictionary" says a word should be spelled or what it means, Bailey's work has never been entirely superseded. There was some reason that the compiler should say that he had enriched his book with "several thousand English words and phrases in no English dictionary before extant;" for the English dictionaries that preceded his were so small and deficient that as representatives of the vocabulary of our language they were of little worth. But the boasting of subsequent dictionary-makers is, like most other boasting, empty and ridiculous in proportion to the magnitude of its pretensions. When we are told that Webster's Dictionary contains sixteen thousand words not found in any similar preceding work, and then that the Imperial Dictionary contains fifteen thousand more words than Webster's, and yet again that the Supplement to the Imperial Dictionary contains twenty thousand more words than the body of the work, we might well believe that our language spawns words as herrings eggs, and that a mere catalogue of its component parts would soon fill a shelf in an ordinary library, were it not that when we come to examine these additions of thousands and tens of thousands of words set forth as made in each new dictionary, and in each new edition of each dictionary, we find not that one in a hundred of the added words, hardly one in a thousand, is really an item unnoticed before of the English vocabulary. Our estimate of the worth of an addition that proceeds by columns of four figures is further lowered by the discovery that these dictionaries, with all their ponderous bulk and verbal multitudinousness, do not fully represent the English of literature or of common life; that they give no aid to the reading of some of our standard authors; that, while they set forth with wearisome superfluity and puerile iteration, that upon which every one who has sense and knowledge enough to use a dictionary at all needs no information, they pass by as obsolete, or vulgar, or colloquial, or what not, that upon which people of intelligence and education do need instruction from the special students of language; and that while they spot their pages with foreign words and phrases, the use of which by some writers has shown, if their knowledge of other tongues, their ignorance of their own, they neglect home-born words that have been in use since English was a language. That works to which the foregoing objections can be justly made—and they will apply in a greater or less degree to every existing English dictionary—can have no real authority is too plain to need insisting upon with much particularity. As to dictionaries of the present day, that swell every few years by the thousand items, the presence of a word in one of them shows merely that its compiler had found that word in some dictionary older than its own, or in some not indecent publication of the day; the absence of a word from one of these dictionaries shows merely that it has not thus been met with by the dictionary-maker. Its presence or its absence has this significance and nothing more. Word-books thus compiled have the value which always pertains to a large collection of things of one kind, even although they may be intrinsically and individually of little worth; but the source of any authority in such word collections it would be difficult to discover.—*Galaxy*.

HOW TO SECURE AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A Paris correspondent tells this: Dining at the club one night, somebody said, "Horrible bore—lent X 10,000 francs, have not even got an acknowledgment; and he's gone to Constantinople." "Write to him," said the Baron. "Have done so, and it don't answer—he does not answer." "Then, *mon cher*, write to him thus: 'Dear M. X., when the Turks and the Turkesses leave you a little leisure time, send me the 20,000 francs I lent you.'" "But he only owes me 10,000." "Precisely! he will write and say so, and then there's your acknowledgment."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy ...	£133 17 2
Gin ...	34 14 1
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	0 18 9
Whisky ...	16 0 0
Rum ...	377 0 0
Perfumed spirits ...	23 1 11
Wine ...	74 11 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	30 12 6
Tobacco and snuff ...	35 4 0
——— (unmanufactured) ...	102 10 0
Cigars ...	66 0 0
Tea ...	46 15 0
Coffee and chicory ...	30 0 2
Sugar (unrefined) ...	250 0 0
Pilotage ...	5 0 0
Ad valorem ...	387 19 6
Total ...	£1488 15 1

The Damascus, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise; and the Atrevida, from Hongkong, with 79,620 lbs. tea, 2589 piculs sugar, 2374 bags rice and sundry Chinese goods, arrived to-day.

A slight improvement in the demand was manifested at the wool sales held to-day which were of a rather unimportant character. 319 bales comprised the whole of the offerings, of these 173 changed hands at about last week's prices. Inferior scoured realised 5d. to 10½d.; fleece, 12d.; greasy, 4d. to 4¾d. Sheepskins, 1½d. to 3¾d. Annexed are particulars of sales:

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: JS over N, 15 bales greasy at 4d., 2 locks at 2½d, 8 scoured at 5d. to 10½d.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: LIH and C, 33 bales fleece at 12d., 3 faulty at 9½d., 3 pieces at 6½d., 3 odd bales at 2d. to 6½d., and 9 lots sheepskins at ¼d. to 3¾d.

By Mr. Ebsworth: P, 31 bales greasy at 4¾d., 6 locks and pieces at 2d., 1 scoured at 5½d., 6 bales cotton at ½d.

By Mr. Devlin: 6 lots sheepskins at 2d. to 3½d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: TT, 24 bales greasy at 4¾d., 6 damaged at 2d. to 3¾d.; Oakey Creek, 12 scoured at 10½d., 4 at 6½d.; OC, 12 at 8¾d. to 9¾d.; TG, 9 damaged greasy at 4¾d. 9 lots sheepskins at 2d. to 3½d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: 4 bales scoured wool at 5d. to 8¾d.; 7 lots sheepskins at 1½d. to 3½d.

In the import markets there was very little doing to-day; some few small lots changed hands privately and at auction. About 100 packages boots and shoes were sold by Mr. Solomon at rates showing no improvement in the state of the market.

The half-yearly report of the Joint Stock Bank, adopted at the meeting held this morning, exhibits net profits for the past six months amounting to £21,336 14s. 4d., from which a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared, £1066 16s. 9d. was transferred to the reserve fund, and £883 12s. 9d. was carried to new account. The reserve fund has also been increased by £1107 15s., recovered from debts written off as bad, and now amounts to £16,982 4s. 6d.

The report of the Pyrmont Bridge Company shows net profits for the six months ending 30th June, after payment of interest on debentures, &c., amounting to £771 9s. 11d.; of this sum £500 was added to reserve fund, leaving a balance of £271 9s. 11d. to credit of new account.

The operations of the Wallsend Coal Company for the past six months, as disclosed by the report presented to the shareholders to-day, have not resulted in sufficient profits to warrant the payment of a dividend. The low price of coal and the competition amongst the Newcastle Coal Companies, has reduced the half-year's profits, including a balance of £76 1s. 6d. from previous account, to £1689 19s. 10d., out of which a sum of £1260 has been written off the book value of the company's property. £250 was added to reserve fund, and the balance carried forward to next half-year's account. The gross sales of coal during the six months amounted to £22,411 3s. 2d. The reserve fund now stands at £1112 14s. 10d.

A progress report was laid before the shareholders of the Cudgegong Cinnabar Company, and the whole of the retiring officers were re-elected.

The following half-yearly meetings will be held to-morrow (Friday):—Australasian Steam Navigation, Western Kerosene, Fitzroy Iron, and the Paper Companies.

The Board of Trade returns, for the first quarter of the present year, exhibit a considerable increase in trade with Australia, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, though in some important articles of export there is a marked decline. Amongst the latter class we find, in beer, a decrease of about 6000 barrels; wrought leather, 25,584 lbs.; boots and shoes, 43,612 pairs; linen manufactures, £11,999; iron castings, £1506; tinplates, £3397; spirits, £1706. There appears to have been an unusual increase in cotton, woollen, and silk goods; apparel, slops, and metals are also in excess. Of manufactured cottons, shipments amounted to £176,559, nearly £30,000 increase; wrought iron £66,474, increase £7068; bar and rod ditto £33,023, increase £9903; railroad ditto £42,629, increase £24,963; hoop and sheet ditto, £90,992, increase £23,636; lead £14,782, increase £5607; ribbons £5880, increase £4551; woollens and worsteds £152,579, increase £50,182; apparel and slops £179,886, increase £28,092; haberdashery £161,809, increase £32,326; hardware and cutlery £28,111, increase £12,731; manufactures of German silver, &c., £75 235, increase £16,733; saddlery and harness £30,426, increase £9615; machinery £55,795, increase £27,269. The imports of Australian products have also increased, though not in a proportionate degree, except in the article of wool, of which a larger quantity than usual was shipped hence for the May sales. Hides exhibit an increase of £1249; copper ore, £5958; tallow, £12,636; wool, £45,316; gold and silver, £66,389.

The *Argus* of Saturday reports of the Melbourne markets:—

In the import market business has not been marked by much activity, and few transactions of a striking character have been brought under our notice. Breadstuffs meet with an ordinary demand for trade purposes, but nothing beyond. Flour is moved off at £13 10s to £14 for Victorian best brands. Wheat is saleable at 6s to 6s 1d; but only small parcels are disposed of. Maize finds buyers at 4s 3d to 4s 3½d. Oats are very firm at 4s 3d for best samples. The Ocean Wave has just arrived with a shipment of 1360 bags oats and 250 bags barley. The sale of a line of 400 bags barley, for malting, has been made at 5s 3d. Kerosene oil attracts more notice. Inquiries, however, are strictly confined to trade requirements. Sales are made at 1s 11¼d to 1s 11½d for Devoe's; offers of 1s 11d have been frequently made and refused. Holders of tobacco evince every desire to meet the views of buyers; but great difficulty is experienced, notwithstanding, in carrying operations through. A small line of twist was placed at 1s 3d; a parcel of fine leaf—Connecticut seed leaf—was quitted at 1s 9d. Prices of salt have been somewhat irregular for the last few days, owing to the pressure of one or two outside lots on the market; these having been cleared off, the price has now settled down to £5 for coarse and fine. We note considerable transactions in liquids, some 2000 cases of Hennessy's brandy have been placed at 26s 6d; one line of a thousand cases was amongst the sales reported. Under the hammer, Penang rum, in puncheons, very fair quality, realised 2s 1½d for an entire shipment of 40 puncheons; South American rum was got rid of at 2s 6d. Of wine, some 400 packages were quitted. Forrester's double diamond was disposed of at £15 10s; and Forrester's four diamond brought £33; low port was sold at £30; and Spanish red wine at £17.

DISREGARD OF PUBLIC OPINION.—A noted politician was once asserting his entire indifference to the opinions of his opponents, and to their personal abuse. "Why," said he, "a man likened me the other day to Judas Iscariot, but I don't care." "Yes," said a bystander, "but how does Judas feel about it?"

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INJURED INNOCENTS.

(From All the Year Round.)

Is it a cry, or a fact, that there is a large class of our population subsisting exclusively by dishonest means? Does the professed thief exist only in the diseased imagination of the police? Are the records of the Old Bailey and the Middlesex Sessions, of Millbank and Scotland Yard, ingenious fictions, or stern fact? It is well, in matters of this kind, that the truth should be held constantly and steadily before the public eye.

If Lord Kimberley's bill be objected to as going too far, or not far enough, well and good; but it is well that the public mind should be firmly impressed with the knowledge that the habitual criminal is an actual living fact, and is not to be asserted or explained away by any amount of statement, or by any process of unreason whatever. How he is to be dealt with, is another matter. That it is monstrous to endure the existence of a class of professional thieves, and to allow them to prey on society, unmolested, so long as they have the wit to avoid detection, is obvious. It would seem to be equally clear that in legislating to put a stop to this state of things, the feelings or wishes of the criminals themselves are about the last things we have to consider. Either the professed thief must work and live honestly, or, in the interest of that part of the community that does work and live honestly, he must be locked up. It is difficult to say which of these alternatives is the more disagreeable to him: that both should be disagreeable to him is no fault of ours. And this object is aimed at by the present system as well as by Lord Kimberley's bill, though by a rather different road. Practically we say to the criminal now: "Your sentence has expired, and we have for the present nothing more to do with you; if you be detected in the commission of crime you will be punished again, and more severely than for your first offence; but until you are detected you may do as you like." According to the new Act, a twice convicted felon is to be subject to the supervision of the police for seven years, and is bound, if required, to show that he is getting an honest living. So far, it is difficult to see what there is to object to, in the proposed alteration of the law. It is said, indeed, that a frightful power is thrown into the hands of the police. Think, it is urged, of the black mail that will be levied by corrupt constables. Imagine the condition of the poor wretch who cannot, or will not, satisfy the demands of his persecutors. He will be taken before the magistrate and, whatever the result, must inevitably be ruined. Convicted, he goes to prison for twelve months. Acquitted, his master dismisses him, and he must starve, or steal, and take the consequences. Probably no system of human justice will ever be framed under which all injustice and hardship will be impossible, but this seems one of the veriest turnip-headed bogies ever fashioned. The mere fact of a man's being in honest employment of any sort would be sufficient proof of the bad faith or imbecility of any constable who arrested him; and, except upon the wild supposition that the magistrates and Commissioners of Police entirely pervert their duty, it is pretty clear that the ruin of the constable would be at least as much a matter of certainty as that of the convict. To say nothing of Colonel Henderson's shrewd remark, that the police are always heartily glad to be quit of troublesome customers. Hence the facility with which they get into the army, without let or hindrance from the police, as most officers who have experience of recruits well know to their cost.

"How," it is asked, "how about the wretched creatures twice convicted of felony?—how of those thrice convicted? By the provisions of this bill they will pass the remainder of their days on the system of one week out of prison and one year in, until death draws the bolt for the last time." Precisely so; and why not? It is, be it observed, by no means necessary that the interesting victim should pass the remainder of his days in prison. That rests entirely with himself. If he choose to live honestly, he will see as little of the insides of prisons as his workfellows who have never been convicted. If he do not choose so to live, surely he is better under lock and key, where he can do no mischief, than at large, spoiling and wasting the property of the community. And, after all, if we do not keep him in prison he is sure to find his own way there. The difference is, that in the one case he is prevented from doing harm, while in the other the mischief is done before preventive measures are adopted.

It is of little use in the consideration of the proposed measure to say, as has been said, that a more efficient police administration would cure the greater part of the evils of which the public complain. It is idle to say that our detective police is unworthy of the name. It is not necessary to go into these questions at all. It may be the case (we do not say it is) that the efficiency of the force is not what it was; but how that can affect the question of making professional crime as difficult and dangerous a pursuit as it can be made, or what argument can be found in it against a measure eminently preventive and not detective, is more than we can understand. Habitual criminals exist and carry on their trade—it is nothing more or less—for no other reason than because the police have no preventive power whatever over them, unless detected in some offence. It is illogical in the last degree to punish severely detected crime, so long as, undetected, it is thus tacitly encouraged.

Over ticket-of-leave men, or as they are more correctly termed, licence-holders, the police have at present some slight check. A male licence-holder on his release from prison has to report himself and his address at the principal police station in the district in which he resides, within three days of his liberation. Afterwards he is required to present himself once a month. With this exception he is, unless he break any of the special conditions endorsed on his licence, to all intents and purposes a free man. His employer is not informed by the police that he has a ticket-of-leave man in his service. If he keep his own counsel and behave himself well, nobody need know anything of his antecedents. If he get into trouble, or if the police of the district suspect him to be leading an irregular life, report is made to the chief office, and (after inquiry quietly conducted), such steps are taken as may seem necessary. If under such circumstances the man abscond, as he very frequently does, he is advertised in the *Police Gazette*, apprehended when discovered, and his licence becomes forfeited. If the licence-holder have a strong objection to reporting himself to the police, he has only to place himself under the care of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, whose officers will look after him, unless his conduct become very bad. In that case the society give notice to the police, and wash their hands of their man. It would appear that the supervision of the society is greatly preferred to that of the police. Colonel Henderson, in his memorandum of the 5th of March, tells us that of three hundred and sixty-eight male licence-holders discharged into the metropolitan police district in 1868, two hundred and ninety placed themselves under the society, either on discharge or shortly afterwards. Some confusion naturally arises from this divided government, and it not unfrequently happens that the police discover a so-called "Society's man" in prison for a fresh offence, without having received previous intimation of anything being wrong with him. A not unusual way of shirking both police and society, is to go to sea. It is not necessary to go far; Gravesend, even, has been found sufficiently distant port. Once on board ship, the society reports to the police that the man has gone to sea. No further attempts at supervision are made, and the convict calmly resumes his life ashore: only taking care to avoid any part of England where he happens to be inconveniently well known. This system is too lax; the new Act proposes greater strictness. A licence-holder will be liable to arrest, and forfeiture of his licence, unless it can be shown that he is earning his bread honestly. It is not easy to see why this should not be so. To liberate a convict before the expiration of his sentence, and practically to turn him loose upon society with no guarantee of his improvement, appears sufficiently absurd. A licence at all is a privilege; it is not too much to insist that it shall be issued only to those who show themselves worthy of it.

In the neighbourhood of Whitehall, in an office that partakes a little of the ordinary counting-house, and a good deal of the barrack orderly-room, is to be found ample evidence of the existence of a class of professed criminals. Here, in vast numbers, methodically and neatly arranged, are kept the papers of the licence-holders who have been discharged into the metropolitan district. When a man is liberated from prison, a kind of passport is sent to the Chief Police Office, describing his appearance, age, and so on, and giving all particulars as to his crime, sentence, and licence. To this criminal biography is attached the photograph of its hero or heroine; in fact, the register office of licence-holders is a national portrait gallery of criminals on the largest scale. A collection of faces of the most ordinary street type. The lower neighbourhoods about Drury-lane will show hundreds of faces that might take their places here with the greatest propriety. The slums of Westminster and Whitechapel might be, and to a great extent indeed are, peopled by the brothers and sisters of these heavy, brutish, scowling human animals. Let us, under the auspices of the courteous superintendent, and assisted by his aide-de-camp, the quick and ready sergeant, turn over the histories of a few of these promising subjects, and, solely from the facts recorded here, form our own opinions as to the nature and habits of that injured innocent, the professed criminal.

Here is a young fellow who was convicted in September, 1862, of house-breaking, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. Not only was his character so bad in prison that he was not judged worthy of a licence, and so had to serve his full time, but owing, as it appears, to certain breaches of prison discipline, he was not liberated until some days after his sentence actually expired. At the end of October, 1868, this gentleman was restored to his friends, and, no doubt, immediately resumed the active exercise of his profession. Certain it is that he was "wanted" only four months after his release, and early in March was sentenced to twelve months, for robbery. It is satisfactory to add that this sentence was accompanied by hard labour. On all fours with this case, is that of a horse-stealer who had a sentence of six years, and who, after serving four and a half, obtained a licence, and was liberated in October last. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, whom he honoured with his patronage, found him a troublesome customer, for we find them very soon giving notice to the police, that his mode of living was considered doubtful, and that they think it better that he should make his reports to the police. He made his report once, but before the next was due, his career was summarily cut short. With two comrades—also, it is scarcely necessary to say, convicts—he was in February apprehended for burglary, and the Judge, not having much sympathy with regular members of the profession, sentenced them to fourteen years. Our sergeant has no particular remark to make touching this case, which appears to be in no way of an extraordinary nature, except that it is curious that the man should have given up horse-stealing and taken to burglary. "You see, Sir, they usually stick to one school," he says, reflectively. Of the truth of this remark we presently find abundant evidence. Here are the papers of one Scott, sentenced in May, 'sixty-four, to four years for stealing what are technically known as "fixtures." In December, 'sixty-seven, Scott, then nineteen years of age, was liberated on licence; and fourteen months afterwards (having meanwhile absconded, and successfully concealed his whereabout), was discovered at the Surrey Sessions under an alias, on his trial for stealing lead from the roof of a house—lead being a "fixture." A sentence of ten years was the result of this second raid on house fittings. In like manner a lady, named Toole, appears to have been utterly unable to resist the attractions of handsome articles of dress, inasmuch as after undergoing part of a sentence of six years for stealing silk mantles, she repeated the offence while a licencee and was sentenced to ten years.

Here, we find a victim sentenced to eighteen months, with hard labour, for larceny, within two months of his release on licence; there, another who incurs a penalty of ten years' penal servitude, four months after he comes out. Here are two culprits even more expeditious or less lucky. John Flinn received his licence on the 6th of May. On the 27th—three weeks afterwards—he was apprehended for burglary, and, in due course of law, sentenced to five years. This feat is even surpassed by John Williams, who, only eight days after his liberation, stole a watch and scent-bottle from a shop window, and, ten days afterwards, was sentenced to go back to the prison he had only just quitted, for a further term of five years.

One Shepherd was sentenced, in July, 'sixty-four, to four years, and was liberated in December, 'sixty-seven. He reported himself to the Aid Society until nearly the expiration of his time, and six months afterwards was brought before the magistrates — giving an alias — charged with robbing a gentleman of his watch and chain in Newington-causeway. He admitted his guilt, which, as he was taken absolutely in the fact, was a piece of superfluous candour, and, his identity being established, he was got out of the way of society for ten years. This was an artful customer, for when, in the struggle ensuing on the robbery, he found he could not get away, and could not dispose of the watch in any other manner, he managed dexterously to put it into one of the prosecutor's pockets! There is even less room for doubt in the matter of a cunning-looking German, who was liberated in March, 'sixty-eight, on licence, after a sentence of six years. This man reported himself as about to proceed to Berlin, but thought better of it, and remained in London. Here, he had a tolerably prosperous season of six months, which he employed in the same line of business that had before got him into trouble. This was the robbing of furnished lodgings: an operation of great simplicity, and decidedly remunerative. He was "wanted" for some time previous to his apprehension, but succeeded in keeping out of the way until last September, when he was taken. At that time he was travelling under the romantic name of Oakley Brinsley, and, with that alias added to his various others, he now appears as sentenced to fourteen years. Five different prosecutors, each of whom had lost property to the value of upwards of twenty pounds, gave evidence against him. Under the new Act this money would probably not have been lost. Since his imprisonment, the sergeant remarks, this class of robbery has become very much less frequent. There is no doubt that this German innocent was a professor of distinguished eminence.

Equally eminent, although in another line of business, is Mr. Thomas Smith. This suffering innocent was discharged on licence, after serving five years out of a sentence of six, and placed himself under the Aid Society. He reported himself in November, and in January he was apprehended, in company with a friend named Kennedy; both being at the time in possession of much incongruous property, of which they were entirely unable to give any coherent account. Investigation clearly showed this property to be the proceeds of a number of recent portico larcenies: a favourite form of robbery, which consists in climbing, at a time when the occupants of the house are not likely to be in the bedroom, to the first floor by means of the portico, quietly opening a window, laying hands on all the property available, and retiring by the same road. The companions were committed for trial; Kennedy pleaded guilty, and declared that Smith was innocent of any participation in the robberies; the jury, believing him, acquitted Smith, and Kennedy was sentenced to ten years. Now, mark the antecedents of the innocent Smith. Before the magistrate, a strong light was thrown on Smith's previous history by the production of the following list of convictions: 'fifty-four, six weeks; 'fifty-five, eighteen months; 'fifty-seven, three months; 'fifty-eight, two months; 'fifty-eight (this was a bad year for Smith), four years; 'sixty-two, six months, and, in the same year, another six months; 'sixty-three, three months, and, immediately after the expiration of that sentence, six years. Mr. Tyrwhitt remarked, when this list was put in, that he could not understand how such a man was at large at all. We share Mr. Tyrwhitt's dulness of understanding. It is to be hoped that it will not be possible for such a man to be at large much longer.

As a companion picture to this, take the history of Louisa Lyons. Her convictions begin with eight months in 'fifty; in 'fifty-one she had a month and six weeks; in 'fifty-two, one month and twelve months; 'fifty-three, six months; 'fifty-four, two months and four years' penal servitude; 'fifty-eight, two months; 'sixty, six years; 'sixty six, twelve months for uttering counterfeit coin; finally, in January of this year, ten years for the same offence. This list has a rather professional aspect. It does not appear as if the prospect of one week out, and one year in, would have many new terrors for Smith and Lyons.

Whole families are to be found engaged in particular branches of crime. Here is one. A man who gave the name of Hill was convicted of a robbery on the river, and sentenced to six years, of which he served all but some four months. While a licencee, he was apprehended, under suspicious circumstances in connection with certain stolen rope, but was discharged. Immediately after his sentence expired, he was taken, with a man giving the name of Thetford, for stealing lead from the roof of a house on the river-side at Vauxhall. They were sentenced, Hill to twelve, and Thetford, who had violently assaulted his capturer, to fourteen years. It turned out that they were brothers, and members of a family which the sergeant describes as being "about the worst family we've got sir." A father and four sons, all river thieves, and all experienced at penal servitude, make up this charming family circle. They are rarely all out of prison together—indeed, they are all occasionally in prison at once.

In December, 'sixty-eight, an inspector detected three men attempting to open house doors with skeleton keys. After a desperate struggle they were taken, and proved to be three notorious thieves, all of whom had had various terms of penal servitude, and one of whom had only been out of prison six weeks.

We might fill page after page with similar cases. What terms are to be held with people of this kind? They and their like are perfectly well known to the police. They are professed criminals, habitual criminals; they have no idea whatever of honest industry, but scorn and contempt of it. Allowed to go on stealing, they will steal until they are discovered. Then they will be locked up, and when they receive their licences, or their sentences expire, they will go through exactly the same course again. These are the wretched creatures twice and thrice convicted, in whose behalf our kind-liness and our pity are invoked. These are the injured innocents on whose behalf heart-rending appeals are made to our merciful consideration. Why, in the name of all that is absurdly conventional, should we wait to lock up Thomas Smith and Louisa Lyons until we absolutely detect them in the commission of new crime? Why should we not keep them from fresh mischief if they cannot show us that they have really become reputable members of society? It is one thing to smooth the path back to the world for the convict whose crime may have been the result of sudden temptation, and an exceptional act in his life. It is a very different thing to allow a morbid sentimentality to come in the way of the suppression of scoundrels who make robbery a trade, and criminality an occupation.

It is said that "a convicted person under these arrangements would be mere vermin all his life, with every man's hand against him, and his hand against every man." Whereas the Act, it must be remembered, applies only to a particular class of convicted persons; two convictions at least are necessary to bring any criminal within its provisions. Even then the constable has no power himself; he can only take the suspected person before the proper authorities, by whom proper evidence will be required before the penal clauses of the Act can be put in force. As matters now stand, the professed criminal's hand is undoubtedly against every man, but it unfortunately happens that every man's hand is not against him. Lord Kimberley proposes to put the two sides on an equality.

There is but one other objection urged against the bill, and that is one which is a very old rusty weapon against any measure involving an increase of police responsibility and supervision. The odious foreign spy system! Think of the professional spies that will be let loose on the country! Consider the invasion of our private lives—the private lives of such of us as are not felons—which will be the natural and inevitable consequence of setting the police to work to watch a few felons! Now the professional spies—an ill-natured euphemism for police constables—who will be let loose on the country, will have nothing whatever to do with the private lives of any of us who are not felons; and more, they will even have nothing to do with the private lives of such of us as *are* felons, if we have only been once convicted. No one will suffer but the habitual professional criminal, and that he should suffer until he learns that his profession is on the whole a decidedly wearing and uncomfortable one, is a most desirable thing. As to his claim to be at large between his crimes, after he has become a professional criminal, he is the common enemy, and it is forfeit and gone.

THE EMPTY STABLE.

(From the Examiner and London Review.)

Now that the horse has been stolen, the directors of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company have issued an official report upon the method of the robbery. A more helpless picture of general imbecility than is offered by this document it would be difficult to imagine. From beginning to end it points out the perfect infallibility of the system under which the accounts of the Company were regulated; and yet the fact is not the less apparent that a clerk who rejoiced in a salary of £145 a year was able to abstract, during the long period of seven years, a sum of over seventy thousand pounds, without incurring the least suspicion. Not only do the directors designate the Company's method of book-keeping as "a perfect system of check," but the auditors "state that they are unable to suggest any improvement in the system of the Company's accounts." Of course, the one admission is the corollary of the other, for you cannot improve that which is perfect; and yet we are of opinion that the Company's system did not quite reach perfection, or else the £70,000 would not have disappeared unobserved. So far as we can make out, the following seems to be the method of collecting and banking moneys which the Company has pursued. The Company supplied gas to four districts, each of which had it own collector. At the end of the quarter the amount chargeable to each consumer was entered to his debit in the rental of the particular district. When the collectors received money from the consumers, their duty was to pay these sums directly into the bank, receiving in return the banker's slip of the amount received. These slips, along with the slips containing the names and addresses of the consumers, and the sums received from each, they had then to leave at the Company's offices; and, obviously enough, the sums on the consumer's slips should have corresponded with those on the banker's slips. It was then the duty of the Company's accountant to see that the sums entered upon the lists were carried to the credit of the consumers in the rental; and also that the total sum was credited to the Company in the banker's pass-book, entered in the cash-book, and from thence transferred to the general ledger. Now the manner in which Higgs interposed in this arrangement was as follows:—The collectors, instead of invariably paying the money into the bank themselves, left their slips and the sums obtained at the Company's office, by which means they both fell into Higgs's hands. When Higgs's philanthropic fancy prompted him to abstract a portion of these receipts, he prepared another list containing sums of lesser amount, and pocketed the difference. He paid the reduced sums into the bank, and credited the consumers with the full amount that they had paid. All this is clear enough, and perhaps inevitable enough. It chiefly arose from the collectors breaking through that arrangement by which they were prevented from interfering with the books, while the clerks in the Company's office were prevented from interfering with the money. When the money was placed in Higgs's hands, he had control over both it and the lists; and his strong natural bias towards benevolence and charity tempted him to make away with such sums as he thought necessary to his comfort, the comfort of his friends, and the succouring of the needful in his neighbourhood. His forged lists tallied with the bank-book; while the entries in the rental corresponded with the sums which the consumers had paid. But the question is, how did it never happen that any one detected the enormous difference between the cash-book and these rentals? After the whole affair was discovered, it was found that there was "a great discrepancy between the ledger balance of the districts and the amounts shown in the rentals." We can well believe it; but how, under a perfect system of check, was the discrepancy allowed to grow in security for seven years? Perhaps the system was too perfect. There is a story told of an Arab chief who was determined to have a horse perfect in every limb, perfect in shape, size, and colour. So he bred, and bred, and bred, until he arrived at the ideal horse of his fancy, and lo! it was unable to move a step. The shareholders of the Gas Company would, we are certain, have been better pleased with a less perfect system if it had prevented their being robbed of £70,000.

There is another suggestion offered by this report. Higgs was a man of undoubted business ability—he had not been a successful swindler else. He had an excellent character when he entered the Company's service, and he remained in that service some seventeen years. He had the entire in-door management of the Company's business in his hands; he "had obtained entire supervision of the office." He "was constant at his work, from nine o'clock in the morning frequently until late in the evening." To this important and responsible officer the company gave a salary of £145 a-year. It was £100 a-year when he entered their employment; but seventeen years' service was held sufficient authority for their granting him an additional £45. The directors seem never to have been struck by the absurd inadequacy of such a salary for a man in Higgs's position; and doubtless they heard, "with the utmost surprise," of his "wicked extravagance." We do not say that Benjamin Higgs would have been an honest man under any circumstances. It is possible that his philanthropic tenderness would have proved too much for his moral sense, even if he had had a couple of thousands a-year. But what is obvious is the extreme temptation offered to such a man by giving him a salary out of all proportion to that to which his business position would naturally entitle him. Higgs could not have been an old man when he entered the Company's service seventeen years ago. He would almost certainly look forward to an increase of salary, and may have shaped his plans of living accordingly; whether he did or not, the responsibilities of life must have grown upon him during these years, and rendered his attempt to make ends meet on £145 a-year one of extreme difficulty. A man of fixed moral principles and strong will would, of course, allow no such considerations to interfere with his probity; but Higgs was not one of those. Nay, to speak frankly, it would be very hazardous to say what proportion of men, finding themselves in Higgs's position, might not succumb to the great temptation of it. Heaven forbid that we should say one word in excuse of Higgs's wanton and gratuitous thievery; but, on the other hand, we do not consider that the directors should have been so much surprised, as they appear to be, at his departure from the paths of rectitude. Above all, it is incomprehensible that they should not have seen any indication that Higgs was living at more than £145 a year. Their confession, as we say, is, on the whole, a humiliating document. It leads us to doubt those notions of the superhuman quickness and keenness of Citymen which are current. Dogberry wished much that some one should write him down an ass; but the directors of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company have been content with publishing their report.

REVELATIONS IN A GAMBLER'S DEN.

(From the Washington Star.)

THE building, 414, Pennsylvania Avenue, occupied for some time as the "Congress Clothing Store," is now being pulled down to make room for extensive improvements contemplated by the present proprietor, Dr. Daniel B. Clarke.

In taking down some of the partitions to remove gas-pipe, daylight was let in upon some secret wires, which, being traced, were found to extend through the rooms of the whole upper portion of the building, and with other apparatus forming one of the most remarkable pieces of machinery for gambling swindling ever exposed to view.

This building is one of the oldest upon the avenue, and was many years ago known as the Rockendorff House, having been occupied for a long time by Mrs. Rockendorff as a confectionery store. Afterwards it fell into the hands of the gambling fraternity, and it would seem that they brought the devil's own ingenuity to work to transform it into a suitable den for their operations of villainy.

This machinery, as now laid bare, shows that immense care and labour were bestowed upon its invention and preparation. The gambling rooms were in the second story front. Over them were two garret rooms with dormer windows. In the flooring of each of those upper rooms a trap-door had been cut about six feet in length and three in width. The trap being taken up shows an aperture between the floor and the ceiling of the room below of a size to accommodate the gambler's confederate, and a series of small perforations in the ceiling afforded him a full view of the cards held by the players in the room beneath. By his side was the end of a thin wire, which passing along under the flooring of the attic to the walls, ran down to the flooring of the room below (playing upon nicely adjusted pulleys at the angles), and so on until it reached a point directly under the card-table. Here a very ingenious pedal arrangement came into play, by which, with springs of spiral wire, a triangular piece of iron was made to work through a minute aperture in the floor, under the foot of the swindling gambler.

The victim of this operation it will be seen, had no show whatever. Green, the "reformed gambler," has shown the system of cheating by marked cards, but that was a clumsy and inefficient mode of ascertaining what the opposite player has in his hand, compared to the system of telegraphy, which by the way, can claim priority in time over Morse's invention. The system would not be of much service to the faro sharper, but must have been fatally effective in the gambling games of twenty or thirty years ago. In following the course of the wire it is noticed that a packing of soft wool had been placed at every point where the working of the apparatus would possibly make a noise calculated to warn the victim. The operator of the machinery was as silent as death, and not an indication appeared anywhere to give the victim suspicion of the network of villainy in which he was entrapped. The punctures in the ceiling, which gave a view of the cards to the confederate overhead, were screened from view by an ornamental oval of green figured papering, and the aperture in the floor under the card-table, through which the spring played, was concealed by the carpet.

IMPERIALISM IN NEW YORK.

(From the Spectator of May 15.)

A PAPER has recently been started in New York which is worth a little description if only as a literary curiosity. It is addressed apparently to the well-to-do alone, the price for eight badly printed pages being fivepence, and the proprietors despising advertisements. It calls itself the *Imperialist*, and its avowed object is to advocate the conversion of the American Republic into a monarchy, with an Emperor at its head. The theory of its conductors—all men, it is evident, of education and ability—is, that the Democratic system is excellent for small communities, for the township or the country where the "individual members are for the most part of simple lives and religious habits of thought, each holding himself personally responsible in the performance of his civic duties to the unseen High Power," though even in such communities a certain homogeneity in race, religion, and customs is indispensable to success; but that when States grow great and populations excitable, "power floats upwards," concentrates itself in the hands of millionaires and demagogues till all institutions become corrupt, and the only remedy is Cæsarism or hereditary monarchy. This stage has, according to the *Imperialist*, been reached in the Union, where every institution and section of society is becoming corrupt, and its writers devote themselves to proving their position. Sometimes by eloquent denunciation, sometimes by contemptuous sarcasm, they expose every political abuse, from the practice of bribing Judges to that of admitting courtesans into the reception room of the Senate. Sometimes the charges are made by themselves, more frequently they are quoted from official reports, or from journals devoted to the existing *regime*, but the effect is always the same, to show that all the worst vices of aristocratic government have reappeared in the United States, accompanied by a pecuniary corruption from which the less popular Government is usually free, and their deduction is always one, that only a monarch can be trusted to act without a single eye to his personal interest. Every public body in the Union is charged with shameless rapacity, the central Legislature no more escaping than that of New York, which has just been accused by a Commission appointed by its own body of selling laws for money. Contrasts are drawn between the taxation of England or France and the United States, and it is shown that the Union is by far the most highly taxed of the three, while, says the critic savagely, in France the Treasury gets the money and in America the corrupt official. Bad specimens of the European aristocracy are described, and then the people are asked whether they do not know General This and Senator That, whom they themselves elected, to be a great deal worse. Sometimes the argument is a joke, like this,—"It is the glory of America that every citizen is eligible to office. From the records of the police-courts cannot stand in the path of the candidate;" but more frequently it takes the form of a jeremiad, a wail over the degenerating character of the Republic;—"Not one of all the despotisms of the Old World employs such a locust swarm of officials, and not one has its various business so infamously ill done, and yet we bow like Issachar under our double burden, national ass that we are, and dream, that we are 'free.' Free from what? Free to do what? Free to be what? Free to vote for the nominees of men with whom we dare not, for our individual good names, be seen arm-in-arm on the street. Free to be ruled by professional gamblers and political harlots. Free to be the world's contempt and the adventurer's treasure-house. Free to stick our heads in the sands of time and refuse to see that the pursuing fates are close upon us, and that wiser and stronger hands are ready to write the epitaph of our childish make-believe and illusion." The enormous corruption to which the grants of public land have given rise is all credited to democratic institutions, and twenty journals of mark are quoted to prove that throughout the Union, Washington is denounced as a Pandemonium, in which all the meaner and grosser vices are levers of success, in which corruption is rampant, and the very Senate will sanction the appointment of men to high office to whom the senators would not speak.

All this, of course, does not mean that America is inclining towards Imperialism, or hereditary monarchy, or any other radical and permanent change in the form of government; but it does, we suspect, mean that the growing discontent of the people is at last finding voice; that the frightful condition of the cities, where law seems almost powerless, judgments are bought and sold, and the citizens dare not trust their municipalities with the control of their own police; the colossal frauds on the revenue, frauds which in any European country would be punished by penal servitude; the easy and swift rise of men who are distrusted by the very communities who elect them, are producing a wide-spread discontent, which extends from York to California, and which, as usual, men of English blood, takes the form at first of grim and somewhat dangerous satire or denunciation. We imagine that the Imperial idea is simply started in order to express this feeling, to enable keen men to denounce abuses, and more especially abuses in the Republican or dominant party, from an outside point of view. Their detached position enables them to speak with greater freedom, and the abuse and threats addressed to them, the menaces of personal violence, and the efforts made, as they allege, to prevent the circulation of the *Imperialist* by post, and even to indict the journal, show that they have in sporting phrase "established a raw" in the great mass of corruption they are attacking. Of course, they exaggerate; but it is a noteworthy fact that the severest denunciations they publish are not their own, but are culled from old-established and popular papers, even the *Herald* furnishing some of the strongest instances. They have the secret sympathy of a large class of men who, like Senator Sprague, are growing impatient of millionaire power, of the despotism of the Rings, and of the wretched way the Government is served by the rascally politicians it is compelled to appoint; and they have also the support of a still larger class, the artisans, who, throughout the Union, feel a new pressure, a new difficulty in living pleasantly, and who from New York to San Francisco are fuming, and fretting, and listening to any one who promises a way out of their difficulties. Power, of course, does not rest with them, but the sense of wrong is, we suspect, slowly penetrating to the governing class of America,—the yeomanry, who insisted on General Grant's election, and who are bitterly disappointed by his failure to emancipate himself from the trading politicians. Should it reach them fully before it is too late, all may yet be changed, for they have the power to alter everything; and the way to make it reach them is that adopted by the *Imperialist*, to expose unsparingly from a separate point of view the pecuniary corruption which is *the* vice of modern American democracy. The masses never like that. They cannot share in the spoil, they grow envious of the luxury by which the corrupt compensate themselves for the loss of self-respect, and they feel the pressure of the taxation by which the waste is supplied. Their mode of remedying the evil when they are once aroused will not be to create a Cæsar, but to withdraw the right of voting from all men not born and educated in the States, and then elect representatives pledged before all things to personal honesty,—the policy, in fact, of the old Knownothing party which was, for a time, supreme in Massachusetts. Our only doubt is whether they will awake in time, or will permit the corruption to proceed in the cities till the honest section of society are compelled to take the law, as in San Francisco, into their own hands. The entire affair is one which well deserves the study of all politicians. Many dangers have been attributed to democracy, but against this particular one, the frightful development it seems to give to the "inebriate thirst to know what wealth is," is novel, and seems to us the most formidable of all. "Reds" in Europe don't steal.

The curiosity of the public has lately been raised by reports respecting Sarah Jacobs, aged twelve years, the daughter of a farmer residing in the parish of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Carmarthenshire, and who is said to have abstained from food or drink for the past seventeen months. Last week the father of the child summoned Mr. Pearson Hughes, M.D., of Llandovery, to the Petty Sessions, at Llanddyssul, to answer a charge of assault upon the said Sarah Jacobs. Dr. Hughes went to see the girl, and, suspecting the imposture, handled her rather roughly. This was the assault complained of. The magistrates at once dismissed the case, intimating that the parents of the girl were trading on the credulity of the public. They owned that they had received as much as £60 from visitors, and "a host of little books."

A conference was held among a few leading Wesleyan Nonconformists at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Tuesday evening, to consider the new relations in which Nonconformists would be placed towards the Universities if the bill for opening them should pass. Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., was asked by the meeting to preside, and several other members of Parliament took part in the proceedings. There was an evident desire upon the part of the Wesleyans to found a denominational hall at Oxford, but the idea did not at all recommend itself to members of other Nonconformist bodies present. A committee was appointed to watch the progress of events and convene a larger meeting if it should seem desirable.

KENSINGTON CHURCH.—The old parish church of Kensington—a strange looking building, which is familiar to most who know anything of the western suburbs of London—is doomed to destruction; and a new and very beautiful church will be erected in its stead.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1462306

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

(From the Nautical Magazine.)

ANOTHER great specimen of hydraulic engineering is to be done, it appears, in Europe. The famous song which celebrates the potations of Mynheer Van Dunk will have shortly to be altered. Our singers have hitherto proclaimed that a "Dutchman's draught should be as deep as the rolling Zuyder Zee." How shall this be sung or said when there is no Zuyder Zee; when the rich clay which underlies its rolling waves shall be brought under the dominion of the harrow and the plough, and rolling corn-fields be seen where now the turbid waves of the great inland sea are tossing? Yet this is what is promised. The Dutch authorities have examined the question, and they have decided not only that the Zuyder Zee can be dried up, but that the work can probably be accomplished in nine or ten years, certainly in fourteen. Herr Beijerinck, the inspector, has indeed reckoned that with steam-power he could drain the Zuyder Zee dry in twenty-one months. The land which underlies the waters of the Zee has been examined, no less than 134 borings having been made. Of these, 94 borings gave clay, 50 being a rich clay stratum of nearly a yard and three-quarters in depth. There was only one sample of sour ground, whereas beneath the Lake of Haarlem there had been a large extent of inferior soil. Yet the draining of Haarlem Meer was no unprofitable work, and it is estimated that even if the soil under the Zuyder Zee be on the average no better than that of the recovered land of Haarlem, the profit of the work will exceed the cost by ten millions of pounds sterling. The port of the Zee to be drained contains in round numbers 390,000 acres.

Certainly the brave Hollanders have already shown mettle enough in their contests with the ocean to leave little doubt as to their capacity for making a winning battle of this new venture. Of all nations, the Dutch are held to have shown the completest mastery over the art of winning estates from the strong grasp of the ocean. In former times, when as yet they had not acquired the full skill in the arts of dyking and draining, they were oftener defeated than victorious, and in place of being able to reclaim the sea-lands, they failed in preventing the sea from making continual encroachments. The result of the contest, said Lyell, speaking of the former struggles of the Dutch, was in favour of the ocean; "the area of the whole territory having become continually more and more circumscribed, natural and artificial barriers having given way one after another, and many hundred thousand beings having perished in the waves." Even now it is only over inland seas that the Dutch can safely seek for mastery. Outside the long series of islands stretching from the Texel to the mouths of the Weser and Elbe, the ocean is continually at its destructive work. Since the time of Pliny, these islands have lost nearly a third of their number, for he counted twenty-three, and there are now but sixteen. Our own Heligoland, which belongs to the sixteen, has been gradually consumed by the waves. Since the year 1770 a current navigable for large ships has been cut clean through it, separating the portion now called Sandy Island.

All that the Dutch can hope to do is to prevent the ocean from forming inland seas or lakes; or to reclaim lakes or inland seas already formed. It has ever been held by M. Elie de Beaumont that in the long run the whole of Holland must vanish within the devouring maw of the ocean, since he believes that a process much more serious than the mere washing or beating of the sea-waves is in progress, and can have but one result. The whole of this part of the continent of Europe, says he, in his "Geologie Pratique," is probably sinking, slowly but surely; and, indeed, little doubt can exist that within recent times such a process has taken place, though we have no satisfactory evidence that it is still in progress. The peat mosses of freshwater origin, which are now lying under the Zuyder Zee and Lake Flevo, serve to show that of old this part of Europe was much higher. In the days of Tacitus the present site of the Zuyder Zee was occupied by several lakes, and it is only by the subsidence of the whose region that we can account for the much wider range now covered by this celebrated sea.

ROMAN LONDON.—The following interesting letter was printed in the *Times* in May last. It was sent by Mr. John E. Price, "Director of evening meetings," and Mr. Thomas Melbourne, hon. sec.—Sir, we have the privilege of informing you that within the last few days an interesting discovery has been made of a Roman tesselated pavement, in the course of excavating at the corner of the Poultry for the formation of the new street from the Mansion-house to Blackfriars. The pavement is about 17 feet from the surface of the ground, and so far as can be ascertained at present, is in excellent preservation. It is evidently of some extent, and possesses an ornamental pattern indicating a design of great beauty, elaborately executed in small tesseræ of various colours. It belongs to the finest class of such remains, and is only equalled by the pavement discovered in 1803 in Leadenhall-street, in 1805 under the Bank of England, those in 1841 beneath the late French Protestant Church in Threadneedle-street, and others near the old Excise office, together with an interesting example exhumed some two years since in excavating for the present site of the foundations of the Union Bank of London. Adjoining the pavement are the foundations of Roman walls with other evidences of extensive buildings. The works, however, having only just commenced, it is possible that many other interesting features may be revealed. Permission having been given us to watch the excavations on behalf of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, we shall have the pleasure of bringing before the members of that society at an early opportunity a full account of the discovery, with accurate measurements, drawings, &c., which are now in course of preparation.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A JEW AND AN ISRAELITE.—Baron James Rothschild said one day he always knew when people were talking about his fellow-Hebrews, whether the latter were rich or poor. Upon being asked to explain how he came to know that, he replied: "Why, you see, when people are talking about a wealthy man of my creed, they call him an Israelite, but if he is poor they call him a Jew."

A COMPARISON.—The captain of a whale ship told one of the wretched native inhabitants of Greenland that he sincerely pitied the miserable life to which he was condemned. "Miserable!" exclaimed the philosophic savage; "I have always had a fish-bone through my nose, and plenty of train oil to drink; what more could I desire?"

AUCTION SALES.

First-class Cob.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from B. Cocks, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay cob, 6 years old, very quiet in both saddle and harness.

First-class Cart Horse.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by J. D. Badham, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-rate cart horse, an excellent puller.

Stanch Draught Horse.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A grey draught horse, subject to any trial.

First-class Dogcart.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-rate new dogcart.

Horses, heavy and light.

Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and vehicles on hire.

E. W. LANG and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at Burwood, on SATURDAY, July 31st, at 12,
Saddle and harness horses
Dry cows, fat pigs, 6 drays
1 saddle, furniture, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Butchers.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. have received instructions from F. L. Iredale, Esq., to sell by auction, at their yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at quarter-past 12 o'clock,
500 superior wedders.
No reserve.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of 3 horses and harness, complete
A bay horse, buggy, and harness, in good order
A lot of horses of various descriptions
Waggons, buggies, spring-carts, drays, saddles, &c., &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Donaldson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Joseph Clark, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 2nd August, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1987 very prime fat wethers, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from P. Cullen, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 2nd August, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
150 very prime fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from J. K. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 2nd August, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 very prime fat cattle, in lots.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c. Terms, cash.

Ironbark Billet Wood.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, without reserve, at Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock sharp,
10 truck loads of the above (from 3 to 4 tons each), at per truck. Terms, cash.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
12 o'clock, at the Railway Meat Sheds,
One hundred (100) carcases of corn-fed pork.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
50 bags Camden Park turnips (Swedes).

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

T. M. QUINN will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At 703, George-street South, at quarter-past 11,
Pigs, calves, suckers, poultry, &c.
At quarter-past 12, farm and dairy produce, &c., &c.

W. A. SMITH will sell, at Farmers' Home Yards, at 12 o'clock, farm and dairy produce.
At Railway at 10,
Hay, straw, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, lucerne, 7 tons potatoes, 2 tons swede turnips.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, dead pigs, turkeys, guinea fowls, ducks, fowls, &c., mill dust, greaves, 1 town dray and harness, 1 horse, saddle, and bridle.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, 2 tons bacon and hams, eggs, cheese (Farrant's prize), and other brands, honey, lard, oranges, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Casks tallow, 75 hides, 30 calfskins, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

CUNNINGHAM and CASSIDY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Black Swan Inn, George-street South, at 12 o'clock sharp,
400 dozen eggs, 200 pairs fowls, ducks, geese, pigeons, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th July, at half-past 2 o'clock,
170 casks tallow
84 paunches tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones, hair.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Tierces beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, leather, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather. Leather. Leather.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, horse, yearling leather, &c.
Basils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
Hides
Neatsfoot oil, &c.
Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th July, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Kip, sole, calf, harness, and bag leather.
Terms, cash.

To Soap Boilers and others.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th July, at half-past 2 o'clock,
25 casks resin.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides and calfskins.
At 2.30 p.m.,
Tallow.
Terms, cash.

Peremptory unreserved Sale.

Furniture, Books, Pictures, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
at 491, Pitt-street, south of Goulburn-street.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, as above,
Household furniture, bedding, books, &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.

Household Furniture and Effects, with a large lot of Sundries.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Terms, cash.
Particulars in to-morrow's HERALD.

Preliminary Notice.

Most Important and Unreserved Sale of one of the finest collections of BOOKS in the Australian Colonies.

By order of the Rev. George Bayley, of Hunter's Hill, collected during his studies at Oxford.

To which he has added, regardless of expense, the highest class Literature of the present day in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, German, French, and Italian, comprising, in all, 1500 Volumes of Classical and other Works, many of which cannot now be procured in the colonies or even in Europe.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Rev. George Bayley to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 278, George-street, the whole of the above, on an early day, of which notice will be given.
CATALOGUES in course of preparation, and will be forwarded to gentlemen in the interior on application.
In order to give facility to gentlemen to thoroughly examine these books, they will be on view several days prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Tailors, and others.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
A quantity of pilot and black cloths, doeskins, clothing, &c.; also,
Fancy goods, watches, jewellery, books, pictures, stereo boxes, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, August 4th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of the Rev. Père Garavel, Newtown.

Superior Cottage Pianoforte
Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
First-class Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the Rev. Père Garavel, who is leaving for Rome, to sell by auction, at his residence, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY, August 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects,
Cottage pianoforte
First-class horse, buggy, and harness.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises 193, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James' School.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising—Horsehair couches, chiffoniere, tables, chairs, washstands, toilet glasses, bedsteads, sofas, loo table, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

In the Insolvent Estate of M'Vey Baird and Co., Printers and Publishers.
Sale by Auction, on the Premises, 57, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
The stock of the above estate, comprising
Printing machines, presses
Printing inks, type, &c.
White and brown paper, millboards, &c.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
Terms, cash.

FOR SALE.

The Brig SUSAN.

Carries 304 tons dead weight, 187 tons Register.

BOYCE and CO. have received instructions from Dr. Bowker to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at the Great Northern Hotel, at 12 o'clock sharp,
The fine, fast-sailing Brig SUSAN, 187 tons register, carries 304 tons coal.
The vessel is well found, and can be sent to sea at a day's notice. The vessel is well adapted for carrying stock, having been very successful in this trade.
She was recently on the Stockton Slip, stripped, retreenailed, refastened, all defective timber removed, and thoroughly caulked, from garboard to covering board, at a cost of £1200.

For further particulars and inventory, apply to BOYCE and CO., Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Campbelltown.

To Medical Men and others.

Important sale by auction at Campbelltown, on THURSDAY, the 5th of August.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above date,
The whole of the effects of the late Dr. Scouler, consisting of the whole of his valuable library of about 500 volumes, amongst which are about 120 well bound medical works, his museum of anatomy, surgical instruments, a large and valuable assortment of medicines, splints, trusses, and every other necessary requisite for a medical man in a large practice.
Also, household furniture, kitchen utensils, one gig and harness, one patent chaff cutter, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the above sale.
Terms at sale.

Sale at 11 o'clock sharp, on the premises adjoining Mr. Edwin Fieldhouse.

OATS.

A Prime Shipment.
Ex Marathon.

Now landing at the Market Wharf.
Under Instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, July 30, at 3 o'clock,
838 bags prime seed and feed oats, in lots to suit the trade.
Terms at sale.
The attention of hay and corn dealers, livery-stable keepers, farmers, and others is directed to this sale, as it is the only lot of the description in the market.

FRIDAY, 30th July.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.
Stock-in-trade of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Half-chests of Tea, Pickles, Sauces, and the usual Stock of a Grocer; also Counter, Fittings, Scales, Weights, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Botany Road, near the old Tollbar, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, fixtures, &c.

On SATURDAY, 31st July, at 12 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction.

MAGNIFICENT Case of Guns, consisting of Breech-loader, Muzzle-loader, and Revolver, made by the Emperor's Armourer, took the first prize at the Paris Exhibition of 1867,
COST 4000 FRANCS.
ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE,
Diameter of objective 3¼ inches, focal length 57 inches, with achromatic finder
One terrestrial and four celestial eye-pieces
The whole fitting in a massive oak box.
DOUBLE-BARREL Sporting Gun, by Moore
SINGLE-BARREL PIGEON GUN, by Westley Richards
DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, by Richardson.

To Collectors, Sportsmen, Gunsmiths, Scientific Men, Astronomers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 31st July, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the above magnificent collection, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores,
Sugars, Teas, Flour, Fruits, Provisions, &c.

Important Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY, 3rd August.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 3rd August, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Teas, sugars, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On SATURDAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, SILVER PLATE, SUPERB PIANOFORTE, RICHLY-CUT GLASS, VASES, STATUETTES, IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.
The Property of a Lady leaving for England.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

To Shipchandlers.

TUESDAY, 3rd August.

For Positive Sale.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Galvanized iron wire rope 1⅛ to 2⅛ inch
Clip hooks and jib hanks
3 tons oakum.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, August 3rd, 1869.

Important Unreserved Sale.
85 Crates Earthenware
15 Packages China.
Just Landed.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, August 3rd, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 packages earthenware and china, comprising white gold china, assorted packages
Blue fig. china, ditto ditto
Plates, 10, 8, 6 inch green
Dishes, 9 to 18 inches, ditto
Plates, pure china, 10, 8, 6 inch
Dishes, 9 to 6 inch
Cups and saucers, printed, assorted colours and patterns
White granite ditto
Toiletware, white and gold
Ditto ditto, printed, assorted patterns
Jugs in sets; bowls, assorted
Piedishes, pudding bowls
Dinner sets, mugs, eggcups, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Tailors, Clothiers, and others.

87 Packages of Drapery, Woollens, Hessians, Calicoes, &c., &c., just landed ex Leicester, &c.

For Sale by public Auction
THIS DAY,
30th instant,
beginning at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed day,
Several consignments just landed, consisting of—
DRAPERY, &c.
Wool shirtings
Saxony flannels
Black alpacas
Striped and fancy flannels
Llama cords
Black coburgs
Victoria covers
Black moreens
Hosiery
Stays
Skirtings
Cambric work
Ribbon velvets
Longcloths
Grey sheeting and domestics, &c.
Invisible hair nets
Silk cord ditto
Chenille ditto
Leather and Brussels bags.

CLOTHING.
Gent.'s fine tweed trousers
Ditto dark fancy doe ditto
Ditto black cloth sacs
Ditto blue diagonal ditto
Ditto black cloth and fancy doe vests
Ditto fancy doe suits
Victoria and Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto.

WOOLLENS, &c.
Fine tweed trouserings
Bird'seye angolas
Regatta stripes
Shepherds' check, all wool
Backed ditto
Black and blue union cloths
Silesias, &c., &c.

HESSIANS, &c.
3 bales fine double width hessians
1 ditto 40 inch forfar
2 ditto 36 and 38 ditto.

CANVAS.
2 bales best brown navy, Nos. 1 to 5
1 ditto ditto bleached ditto, ditto.

Terms at sale.
Note.—The woollens, hessians, &c., will be sold on FRIDAY.

To Commission Agents, Millers, and others.

Flour Sacks.

On FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 11.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
260 flour sacks.
Terms at sale.

Black Union Cloths
6-4 Coloured Llama Cords.

Ex Leicester, slightly damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on account of whom it may concern, THIS DAY, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
The following, viz.:—
B over 1,
1 case, 8 pieces, black union cloths
W in diamond D, over 155,
1 case, 42 pieces, 6-4 coloured llama cords.
Terms, cash.

Chamois Skins.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
12 kips chamois skins.
Terms at sale.

Baker, Tucker, and Co.'s Corahs.

Just Landed ex Leicester.

For Sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 cases of silk corahs, consisting of—
White grounds
Chintz patterns
Nagasaki
Printed borders
Printed seams
China Cords
Twilled ditto
Figured ditto, &c., &c.
Terms, at sale.

Grocers' Twine.

On MONDAY, 2nd August, at 11.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next,
3 cases assorted shop twines.
Terms at sale.

To Upholsterers and others.

Curled Horsehair.

On MONDAY, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
5 casks best curled hair.
Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

Important Sales
Geneva
Sherry
Stout, &c.

Just landed ex Bayswater.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases geneva, red cases (Hoods and Co.), 3 9-32, 1-6 o.p.
10 butts fine golden sherry
20 casks Barclay's bottled stout (quarts)
20 ditto ditto ditto (pints).

The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this very fine sample of geneva, it being the only ship next of this quality in the market.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, July 30th.

To Drapers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
37 packages drapery, slops, Manchester goods, &c., comprising—

Calicoes	Crimean shirts
Blankets	Slops
Prints	Hosiery
Dress stuffs	Byzantine shirts
Hollands	Felt hats
Cotton tick	Black cloth sacs
Forfars	Doe trousers, &c.

Terms at sale. No reserve.

38, 40, 42, 44 inch Venetian and Gothic Blindings
4-4 Dressed Hollands.

THIS DAY, Friday, July 30th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases, each 30 pieces, venetian and gothic blindings
1 case, 50 pieces, 4-4 dressed hollands.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Opening Sale, at the Macquarie-place Auction Rooms, Macquarie-place.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Teas
Wines and Spirits
Beers, &c., &c., &c.

To Merchants
Grocers
Storekeepers
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM, DARVALL, and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Macquarie-place Auction Rooms, Macquarie-place, on an early day
Several large parcels of the above, now landing.
Further particulars in a future issue.

THURSDAY, 5th August.

At the New Rooms, next the Bank of Australasia, George-street North.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
Of the celebrated make of James Davies and Sons, just landed, in splendid order ex Agnes Rose.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, next the Bank of Australasia, George-street North, on THURSDAY next, the 5th August, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex Agnes Rose, comprising—
Ladies' calf E.S. walking boots
Ditto kid ditto, M.H.
Ditto memel ditto, ditto, and T.P.H.
Ditto cloth ditto, ditto
Ditto cashmere ditto, ditto, ditto, and S.H.
Ditto lasting ditto, ditto
Girls' 1-2 kid, E.S.
Ditto 10-13 ditto, ditto
Children's 6-9 ditto, ditto
Ditto 3-6, 2-5, in patent, kid, morocco, &c., &c.
Gent's calf, E.S. boots, pegged and sewed, &c., &c., &c.

An early attendance of intending purchasers will oblige. Every line put up will be sold without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time—11 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Two-story Brick Dwelling and Butcher's Shop, Church-street, Brick Cottage, and Land, Ross-street.

GILBERT H. SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Ross-street, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that two-story house, butcher's shop, and premises, known as New's property (at present occupied by Mr. F. Piesley). The house contains 8 rooms, and large butcher's shop, detached kitchen, servant's rooms, stables, &c.
Also,
LOT 2.—All that cottage and land situate in Ross-street (at the rear of Lot 1), and known as the Old Blue Bell), containing 5 rooms, and attic rooms, stable, out-offices, and large yard.
Title, good.
Terms at sale.

BIMBLE STATION, CASTLEREAGH RIVER, DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from the representatives of the estate of the late Jeremiah Reardon to sell by public auction, at Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 30th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The well-known fattening station, Bimble, situated on the Castlereagh River, district of Bligh, together with 800 head, more or less, a mixed herd of well-bred quiet cattle, to be delivered. Also,
About 40 head of horse stock, taken at a valuation.
Bimble is situated about six miles from the post town of Coonamble, to which place there is postal communication from Sydney twice a week.
Bimble is one of the early selections; the country is fine and open, consisting of myall and saltbush plains, and as a fattening run is second to none in the district.
The improvements are a substantial dwelling-house of eight rooms and pantry, floored and shingled; also at the back a detached building consisting of four rooms, floored and shingled. There is a killing and milking yard; also a stockyard capable of working 4000 head of cattle—one of the best built yards in the district, and replete with every convenience.
Terms, cash.

CITY PROPERTY.

COTTAGE, No. 52, LIVERPOOL-STREET WEST, a few yards from SUSSEX-STREET, containing 4 rooms, with shed, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The Land has 19 feet frontage to LIVERPOOL-STREET, and 19 feet to SOUTH-STREET, at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described small freehold property, No. 52, LIVERPOOL-STREET WEST, near SUSSEX-STREET and the wharfs.
Terms at sale.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COUNTY OF BRISBANE.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE,
That first-class highly improved AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING ESTATE, known as
THORNTHWAITE,
containing about 10,000 acres of land and extensive pre-emptive rights, situated on, and having about 10½ miles of frontage to, the DART BROOK, about 11 miles from the town of SCONE.
The IMPROVEMENTS are of a very substantial kind, and include every requisite for a gentleman's family.

With Thornthwaite will be sold
9772 mixed Sheep,
more or less.

*** Working plant and other belongings to be taken by valuation by arbitration.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. JOHN DOCKER to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 9th September next, at 11 o'clock,
The above important and valuable freehold estate, full particulars of which will be shortly published.

Terms liberal.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

THIS DAY, 30th JULY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
By order of the Executors of the will of the late John Marsh, Esq.,
MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH, Gloucester-terrace.—4 superior Dwelling-houses, Nos. 323 to 329, a few yards from Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.
CHARLES-STREET, Liverpool-street.—4 brick-built Cottages, each 2 rooms, with yards, &c.
MARGARET-LANE, ditto.—5 brick-built Dwelling-houses, each 2 rooms, &c.
CHARLOTTE-LANE, ditto.—2 building Allotments, each 25 feet frontage, depth about 71 feet.

LIVERPOOL-STREET WEST.—Cottage No. 52, 4 rooms, shed, &c., near Sussex-street and the wharfs.

ILLAWARRA DISTRICT.—Valuable Farm, 160 acres, subdivided into 4 securely enclosed paddocks, fronting the main road from Wollongong to Berrima, occupied by Mr. Gibson.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
TOWN OF ULLADULLA.—Lots 1 and 2, section 8, each half an acre.
GARLAND TOWN, near Broulee.—Allotment of 1 acre, fronting Moruya Harbour.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late John Marsh, Esq.

ELIGIBLE CITY INVESTMENTS.

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE,
MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH.

FOUR SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 323, 325, 327, and 329, Macquarie-street South, a few yards from Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

CHARLES-STREET, LIVERPOOL-STREET,
FOUR COTTAGES, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Charles-street
FIVE HOUSES, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, Margaret-lane, Charles-street
TWO ALLOTMENTS of LAND, Charlotte-lane, Charles-street.
In lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Executors of the late JOHN MARSH, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable city freeholds:—
MACQUARIE-STREET, HYDE PARK.
LOT 1. All that piece of land having a frontage of 63 FEET 10 INCHES to Macquarie-street South, with a depth of about 70 feet extending to Macquarie-lane. On this block of land are those well-known FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, Gloucester-terrace, Nos. 323, 325, 327, 329, Macquarie-street South, built of brick on stone foundations and basement, containing, each, hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with yard and water laid on at the rear.
*** These houses were erected by the late J. MARSH, Esq., of the ENGLISH BUILDING COMPANY, as a permanent investment, and no expense was spared in their construction. The premises have slate roofs, a neat elevation, with stone cornices, and are of a class well adapted for the position, which, from its proximity to Hyde Park and the centre of the city, always secures to the houses tenants.

CHARLES-STREET, LIVERPOOL-STREET.
LOT 2.—All that piece of land, having a frontage of 49 feet to Charles-street, at its junction with Margaret-street, on which are these 4 brick-built cottages, containing each 2 rooms, with separate yards, &c., at the rear.

LOT 3.—All that parcel of land, having a frontage of 63 feet to Margaret-lane, abutting on lot 2, on which are 5 brick-built dwelling-houses, containing each 2 rooms, with yards, &c., at the rear.

LOT 4.—Two building allotments, abutting on lot 3, having each about 25 feet frontage to Charlotte-lane, with a depth of about 71 feet.
*** Lots 2, 3, and 4 are in the centre of a very populous part of Woolloomooloo, close to Liverpool-street and the Old South Head Road. The houses will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Special attention is directed to these eligible city freeholds close to Hyde Park, the main avenue through which has been recently opened. The sale is absolute, to enable the executors to carry out the trusts in the will of the late Mr. Marsh.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of the late
W. T. CAPE, Esq.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

SPRING-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY,
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, with EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE TO SPRING-STREET, immediately opposite Gresham-street, together with the offices, &c., occupied by Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., and the House, and other Buildings adjoining, formerly known as the Captain Cook Hotel.

PADDINGTON,
ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, Gipps-street, adjoining Flinton.

BURWOOD,
SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, near the Parramatta Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 6th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above freehold properties, in the estate of the late W. T. Cape, Esq., subdivided as follows:—
SPRING-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.
LOT 1, having 26 feet frontage to Spring-street, with a depth of about 73 feet, on which are those brick-built premises occupied by Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., as stores, offices, stables, &c.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4 have each from 20 to 30 feet frontage to Spring-street, on portion of which are those premises formerly occupied as the Captain Cook Hotel.
*** These lots occupy a very valuable business position in the city, immediately opposite Gresham-street, leading down to the Circular Quay, and close to Hunter, Pitt, and George streets, the Banks, and the principal mercantile establishments. As a site for first-class premises for a club or for any public building, it is admirably adapted, being the only eligible site vacant in this important locality.

GIPPS-STREET, PADDINGTON.
LOTS 1 to 11 have 16 feet frontage each to Gipps-street, extending back to a lane at the rear.
LOTS 12 to 28, each have 16 feet frontage to Little Gipps-street, extending to lanes at the rear.
*** The position of the above is in the centre of the most populous portion of Paddington, overlooking Elfred House and Flinton, and commanding extensive harbour views.
LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision are ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at the Rooms.

BURWOOD.
All that block of land, containing about EIGHT ACRES, fronting Concord, Bourke, Melbourne, and Victoria streets, near the Parramatta Road, and about one mile from the Burwood railway station.

The whole of these freeholds are for peremptory sale, and as each lot must be disposed of, the attention of capitalists and others is directed to this favourable opportunity for securing favourite positions in the city and suburbs.

Plans may be inspected and further information obtained on application at the Rooms.
Title may be inspected, and particulars obtained on application to A. J. Cape, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

In the Metropolitan and Coast District Court, holden at Sydney.
SAMUEL HARPER v. JOHN WALSH.

THIS DAY, the thirtieth day of July, 1869, at noon, at the Court-house, Macquarie-street, Sydney, pursuant to a writ of FIERI FACIAS, issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, the REGISTRAR will sell
All that parcel of land situated in the parish of St. Lawrence, city of Sydney, county of Cumberland, colony aforesaid, and being allotments number nine, ten, and eleven of section three of the Cleveland Estate, north of Devonshire-street, commencing at the intersection of Randle-street with Elizabeth-street, and bounded on the north and north-west by Randle-street, bearing westerly fourteen feet nine inches, and south forty-one degrees, west one hundred and fifteen feet six inches; on the south-west by the north-eastern boundary of lot twelve, bearing east forty-one degrees, south sixty-three and a half feet; on the west by a line bearing south-westerly thirty-five feet six inches; on the south by the north boundary of Mrs. Putt's allotment, number eight, bearing easterly eighty-five feet, and on the east by Elizabeth-street aforesaid, bearing northerly one hundred and forty-five feet to the point of commencement, or so much thereof which the said defendant is seized of or entitled to, or which he can, either at law or equity, assign or dispose of, will be sold by auction.
Dated this twenty-fourth day of July, 1869.
T. S. BRENNAND, Deputy Registrar.

FUNERALS.

ST. LEONARDS LODGE, G.U.O.O.F., No. 1087.—The Officers and Brothers of the above lodge, together with the Officers and Brothers of the Order, are requested to attend the Funeral of their late Brother WILLIAM JOHN WELLS; to move from his late residence, Royal Hotel, corner of Miller and Mount streets, THIS DAY, July 30th, at 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the N. G. FRANCIS SPURRETT, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. WILLIAM JOHN WELLS are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Wells's Royal Hotel, North Shore, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mrs. HANNAH SIVEWRIGHT are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Bromley House, Woolloomooloo-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Cemetery at Randwick. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN HOBBS, Wheelwright, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Grose-street, Camperdown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, the Land's End Hotel, Harris-street, Pyrmont, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to Balmain Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opp. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM WATSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Eliza; to move from his residence, 137, Buckingham-street, Strawberry-hill, near Cleveland-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital, £500,000—Unlimited Liability.
HEAD OFFICE—275, George-street, Sydney.
London Office—21, Cornhill, E.C.
Policies granted on the lowest current terms, on both Fire and Marine risks.
Claims under Marine policies can be made payable in either in Sydney, Melbourne, or London.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY OFFICE, 275, GEORGE-STREET.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq. Henry Prince, Esq.
J. De V. Lamb, Esq. Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.
ANNUAL REVENUE exceeds £700,000
ACCUMULATED FUND exceeds £4,095,589.
WILLIAM RAE, Agent.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital	£250,000
Paid-up Capital	55,000
Reserved Fund	20,000

With unlimited liability of shareholders.
The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most-favourable terms.
Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.
Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United capital .... £2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £249,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £5,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
HEAD OFFICE,
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN: General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA Life Department, affording peculiar advantages to Officers and others in the Navy and Army, is under the especial patronage of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Annual income—£850,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms unusually favourable to Assurers.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant Bonds or policies of indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their Employés.
Government and Bank officials are charged the lowest rates of Premiums.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS
will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF S.A.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
MARINE Insurances effected on hulls, merchandise, and all insurable interests, TO and FROM all ports. Claims payable in London, China, India, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, One Million; paid up, £250,000.
Net Premium Income for 1868, £319,560.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Cos. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 95, Pitt-st.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.
NOTICE.—The National Loan and Discount Company will commence operations on MONDAY, August 2nd.

THE SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY.
At the instance of additional Subscribers, the Committee have determined to keep OPEN the List of Applicants for Shares for a short time, or until further notice.
BARTON and MELHADO, Brokers.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
MONSTER ATTRACTION for the BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE of MR. J. BARTLETT.
AFTER DARK, and the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
the two most successful dramas ever produced in Sydney, and positively the
LAST NIGHT OF AFTER DARK.
N.B.—In consequence of the length of this monster performance, doors will open, on this occasion, at a quarter to seven o'clock, the performance to commence at a quarter-past seven.
THIS EVENING, Friday, July 30,
the performance will commence with a new drama, in 4 acts, by Dion Boucicault, entitled
AFTER DARK; a tale of LONDON LIFE, with the whole of the powerful cast.
The performances will conclude with the great drama, in 4 acts, the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Hawkshaw .... Mr. HOSKINS
Dalton.................................. Mr. J. BARTLETT.
TO-MORROW, Saturday, will be produced, with new scenery, the popular drama, now performing at the Haymarket Theatre, London, with all the original music and effects,
THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—There will be no practice to-night.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Madame SOHIER, in presenting her grateful acknowledgments to the Sydney public for their liberal patronage for so many years, begs to state that, having disposed of her Melbourne business, she intends to devote her personal and undivided attention to this collection.
The whole Exhibition has been re-cast and re-dressed, and NEW FIGURES—such as the Queen, Cardinal Wiseman, G. V. Brooke, Adelina and Carlotti Patti, &c.—have been added. A constant and regular addition of novelties will also be added.
The exhibition opens at 10 a.m., and closes at 10 p.m. Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL.—TO-NIGHT, a Grand CONCERT. After which the screaming Farce of STOCKS UP AND STOCKS DOWN. To be followed with a variety of Singing and Dancing. To conclude, for the third time, with the new grand Burlesque of BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS. Admission free.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND PERFUMERY.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT to be obtained from all respectable Druggists.

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for TOOTHACHE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st., nr. King-st.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and hair. 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Curling Fluid curls ladies' or gentlemen's hair immediately it is applied. Also, wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye produces a perfect colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. ROSS'S Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this wash, in two days grey hair becomes its original colour, and remains so. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores.

CORNS cured in one day, by using ALEX. ROSS'S CHIROPO. This preparation dissolves the corn in a few hours—removing the very root. Price 4s. 248, High Holborn, London: and of ROW'S Drug Store, Pitt-street.

FOR Sheep Washing and Wool Scouring.—SOFT-SOAP in casks of 1 and 2 cwt. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.

MONSTER SALE OF DRAPERY.
FOR IMPERATIVE SALE,
the whole of
Messrs. CHISHOLM, MURRAY, AND CO.'S large and well-selected Stock of GENERAL DRAPERY.
HENRY BULL, having purchased the whole of the above Stock at a LARGE DISCOUNT, will clear it out on the premises, next the New Post Office, at
LESS THAN ENGLISH COST.
H. B. would inform the public that he has only purchased the Stock, which
MUST BE SOLD IN ONE MONTH,
and the premises will then have to be delivered up to the landlord.
THE STOCK
consists of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods, the following being really worth the attention of the public at the prices they are marked.
BLANKETS
SHEETINGS, white and grey CALICOS
COUNTERPANES and QUILTS
A good assortment of light and dark PRINTS, brown and drab WINCEYS
A fine variety of DRESS STUFFS, which have been marked at 50 per cent. discount
FANCY SILKS, from 1s 11½d per yard
About 500 SILK and CLOTH MANTLES, at half their original cost.
The Premises will be opened each day at 10 o'clock a.m., and close at half-past 5 o'clock p.m.
Terms, cash.

NEW SPRING FABRICS.
(72) SEVENTY-TWO CASES,
Ex Thyatira.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have the pleasure to make this announcement of the opening of their first Spring shipment, comprising
New Spring Dress Fabrics
New French Muslins
New Printed Brilliants
New French Cambric Prints
New Mantles and Jackets
New Skirts and Costumes.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
New Spring Woollens
New Fancy Trouserings
New Spring Vestings
New Flannel Shirtings.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
for
VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY.

MONSTER SALE OF DRAPERY.
The whole of Messrs. CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.'S large and well-selected Stock of DRAPERY, amounting to over £12,000, to be CLEARED OUT IN ONE MONTH.
HENRY BULL,
having purchased the whole of the above stock, at a very LARGE DISCOUNT, will offer it to the Public, at prices which must insure a speedy clearance.
The Sale will commence on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.
The stock consists of
White and grey calicoes and longcloths
Prints, muslins, and parachutes
A splendid variety of dress materials, hosiery, and gloves
Shawls, mantles, and millinery
Blankets, counterpanes, and sheetings
A variety of fancy silk—will be sold cheap
Broadcloths, doeskins, tweeds, &c., &c., &c.
This stock is for imperative sale, and must be cleared out within the time mentioned.
Doors close at 6 p.m.

LADIES' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
E. WAY, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street,
having purchased the extensive stock of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, &c
Ready-made Dresses, Skirts, Pelisses, Frocks, Robes, Cloaks, Squares, Hats, Hoods, &c., &c.,
from Mr. H. Bull, the purchaser of
Messrs. CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.'S STOCK.
We are now selling the same at less than the home cost price.
Respectfully soliciting an inspection, when any lady will be convinced that we are selling first-class goods a
DECIDED BARGAIN.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Army and Navy Hair Dressing ...
Hobson and Whiting's gloves are 4s per pair, stitched
Hobson and Whiting's eureka shirts, 6 for 42 shillings
Hobson and Whiting's eureka shirts, 6 for 50 shillings
Hobson and Whiting's striped French cambric shirts, 45s the half dozen, collars to match
Hobson and Whiting's silk shirts made to order
Hobson and Whiting's waterproof coats, fine tweed, 25s
Hobson and Whiting's silk paragon umbrellas, 21s
Hobson and Whiting's silk Nagasaki umbrellas
Hobson and Whiting import the finest quality hosiery of every description. 3 Hunter-street.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the price of Drapery Goods, at J. WETHERILL'S, Pitt-street.
Broginette dresses, 2s 11d and 3s 11d, reduced from 7s 6d
Repps and camlets, all colours, 7s 11d, worth 15s
Good lilac prints, 2s 11d dress; Saxony flannel, 1s 0½d
Horrockses' longcloth, 5½d; furniture dimity, 6½d
Rough hollands, 5½d; dressed hollands, good, 6½d
36-inch forfar, 5½d; French kid gloves, 1s 11d per pair
38 ditto ditto, 6½d; first choice Josephine, 3s 6d
40 ditto ditto, 8½d; hemmed cam. handkerchiefs, 3s 6d. doz.
Cambric cuffs, 1s doz.; gents' hem. handkrchfs., 5s 6d doz.
Mantle trimmings, 1s 11d card, reduced from 7s 6d
Velvet ribbons, 18 yards for 1s; lace falls, 6½d
Bonnet ribbons, 1½d yard; buttons, 12 dozen for 6d
Muslin trimmings, 1d per yard; flouncings, 3½d yard
Ladies' cam. collars, 1s 11d doz.; back combs, 1s dozen
Coloured silk cords, 1d per yard; side combs, 1s dozen
Lace, satin, velvet fichues, 1s 9d, reduced from 2s 11d
Silk fringes, all colours, 2 to 4 inches, 1½d yard
Parasols, ...enufes and umbrellas reduced one-half
Girls' and boys' trimmed drawers, 1s 11½d pair
500 trimmed and untrimmed bonnets, 2s 11d
Patent flax carpet, 1s 6½d. Family Mourning.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street. Black glace and gros grain, very durable, from 2s 6½d
Coloured stripe and check fancy silks, 30s 6d dress
Japanese silks, new plain colours, only 35s 6d dress.
BARGAINS IN DRESSES.
New figured alpaca, 4½d; striped camlets, 6½d
Coloured satteen dress material, quite new
All wool repps, in beautiful shades of drab, a large assortment at 7½d, worth 16½d.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
Really good white calico, 4½d; Horrockses, 5½d
All wool Welsh flannel, 10½d; very fine, 12½d, 16½d
Scarlet flannel, all wool, 18½d; crimean ditto, 1s 1d
Real Witney blankets, all wool, 8s 11d per pair.
JOSEPHINE GLOVES, 2s 11d.
Stays, 3s 11d; silk umbrellas, 6s 11d; parachutes, 1s 11d.
HATS. HATS.
Children's white mushroom hats, 1s 11d
Girls' school hats, black, 9½d; boys' hats, 1s 11d
New shapes in white enamelled hats, from 2s 11d.

THE GREAT FIRE SALE
at C. HARDIE'S,
Broadway House,
George-street,
opposite the Cathedral.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the
IMMENSE CROWDS
of customers which have attended the
MONSTER SALE
of DAMAGED GOODS,
in order that the STOCK may be RE-ARRANGED and the remainder of the stock BROUGHT FORWARD, it is compulsory that the Premises should be closed
THIS DAY (Friday).
The Premises will be
RE-OPENED
on SATURDAY (To-morrow),
at (10) o'clock a.m.,
when the following Goods, damaged by
FIRE,
WATER,
and SMOKE,
will be offered for sale at an ENORMOUS SACRIFICE

Fancy dresses	Mantles
Made shirts	Hosiery, linens
Flannels	Towellings
Blankets	Huckabacks
Dimities	Counterpanes
Sheetings	Quilts, diapers
Hollands	Baby linen
Calicoes	Hoods
Hosiery	Dress caps
Gloves	Bassinettes
Ribbons	Trimmed baskets
Laces, velvets	Pelisses
Tulles, shawls	Knickerbockers.

Stays, Crinolines, Millinery, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, of every description.
JACKETS, in velvet, cloth, sealskin, and silk. Dressing-gowns and ready-made dresses, &c., &c., &c.
TAKE NOTICE.
This entire stock of Choice and Seasonable Drapery too large to enumerate, and damaged by the late
DISASTROUS FIRE,
has undergone a thorough and SWEEPING REDUCTION in price. Every article must be forthwith sold. All goods are marked in plain figures with red ink, from which no reduction can be made.
THE GREAT FIRE SALE
will commence TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock a.m., and will continue until all is sold.
Note the Address—
C. HARDIE,
Broadway House,
George-street,
opposite St Andrew's Cathedral.

A NOVELTY FOR THE LADIES.—Umbrella and Dress Suspender. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

LADIES' SUSPENDERS.—A fresh supply of the newest shapes opened this day. S. H. LEWIS.

G. H. SMITH, Practical Hatter, 316 and 318, George-street, has just landed a large and well-assorted stock of HATS of the LATEST FASHIONS.

DR. M'LEOD'S PATENT AERATED HAT.—G. H. SMITH, 316 and 318, George-street.

BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.
Ladies buy your Children's Boots at FRENCH'S, just at the top of South Head Road, the best and cheapest in the world, and the elastic is good when the boots are worn out. You can buy boots in any shop you choose, but I can certainly say you will not get as good as mine any where; in fact they give any amount of wear—that's the thing to look to; they also fit well, and can be soled and heeled for 1s, larger sizes 1s 6d, and I do them the same day they are brought. By buying my boys' and girls' and children's boots you will find what I say is quite correct, that is, elastic that will not wear out, and the durability and neatness of my boots, I am sure you will not fail to come again.
E. FRENCH, near the top of South Head Road, Prize Bootmaker.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, &c.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, and Branch Shops. LIST OF PRICES.

VERY best BUTTER in Sydney, 1s 3d per lb.; best Bacon, 5d lb. by side.

BEST Washing SODA, 6 lbs. for 6d, or 7s 6d per cwt. by the cask, to shopkeepers.

BEST Full-weight SPERMS, 9½d lb.; best Salt, 9 lbs. for 6d; best Sultanas, 3 lbs. 1s.

BEST CURRANTS, 4 lbs. 1s; best Soap, 7½d bar; best Mustard, 8d tin; best Sardines, 6d tin.

BEST RICE, 2½d lb.; best Oatmeal, 3d lb.; best Light Blue, 11d lb.; best Flour, 7 lbs. 1s.

C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, William-st., George-st., and Parramatta-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS studying Economy should purchase their GROCERIES at R. S. TIGHE'S, 617, George-street.—New Fruit, just landed, finest Eleme raisins, 6d per lb.; new Patras currants, 4½d; new muscatels, 10d per lb.—3-lb. boxes; new figs, 8d per lb., or 7d by the box; new American apples, 7d per lb.; soft-shell almonds, 1s; Barcelona nuts, 10d. Received every FRIDAY, the finest Camden Roll BUTTER, 1s 6d per lb.

BACON.—BACON, the finest Corn-fed, only 7d per lb. R. S. TIGHE.

CONSIGNMENTS of the undermentioned good always on hand:—
Bencraft's Victorian oatmeal
Swallow and Ariell's celebrated biscuits
J. Kitchen and Son's yellow, mottled, toilet, and soft soaps, and Melbourne moulds
Carbolic acid, toilet soap in bars and tablets
L. Girand's French chocolate and confectionery
North Wilts and Cheshire cheese, from London,
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street South.

POTATOES. Potatoes.—Prime sample, Circular Head Potatoes and Onions, for Sale. L. Moran, Victoria Wf.

POTATOES.—150 tons prime Tasmanian, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.

Hart's	Magarey's
Dunn's	Stevens's
Bowman's	Colman's
Randell's	Darwent's
Household	Seconds.

Also,
WHEAT—Adelaide and Tasmanian—
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TO MILLERS AND BAKERS.—IRWIN and TURNER have for SALE, BEST BRANDS ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Duffield's superfine
Elliott's ditto
Ferguson's ditto
Kruger's ditto
Duffield's household.
Also a very choice parcel of ADELAIDE WHEAT.
IRWIN and TURNER, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR,
Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Dunn's fine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's fine
Stevens' superfine
Palmer's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Crawford's superfine
Marchant's superfine.
Galloway and Clarke's superfine
Butterworth's superfine
Sturt Mills superfine
Imperial Mills superfine.
Also,
Adelaide wheat
Port M'Donnell wheat
Launceston wheat
Californian wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
123, Pitt-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds; Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse, fine, rock, and St. Ube's on SALE. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, ROCK SALT, to land ex Remington. DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO.

JUST ARRIVED, ex City of Hobart.—A fine assortment of Hobart Town Trumpeter, Perch, Barracouta, and Eel. Fresh Mussels, and Lobsters alive, in prime condition, on SALE at CLARKE'S, Market-street.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.—First-class Colonial, 1s per lb., in any quantity. T. SAYWELL, 4, Park-st.

WANTED, Smokers, to try Saywell's Honeydew and Shag Tobacco, 2s 6d per lb. No. 4, Park-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. Received per Mail.—Best quality. ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR, W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

GUNS. GUNS. GUNS.—C. LANCASTER'S Central Fire Breech-loaders, Pin Fire Breech-loaders, in great variety; Muzzle-loaders, specially adapted for pigeon shooting; Small-bore Rifles, hair trigger; Snider Rifles; Pistols on the most approved principles. Ammunition for all kinds of firearms. C. COWLES, Gunmaker and Importer, 205, Pitt-street.

JUST OPENED, at E. DAVIS'S, 91, King-street, 3 cases of Java ware, comprising chambers and 1-pillar candlesticks, card baskets, tobacco jars, inkstands, vases, taper stands, pin trays, &c., newest patterns, various colours.

EMPTY CASES.—Wanted, to SELL empty tin-lined Cases. B. BRAUN, 349, George-street.

EMPTY CASKS, suitable for Water-butts. HAZELAND and CO., Lime-street.

TWO OLD BOILERS wanted. Apply to the Western Kerosene Oil Co., Limited. 251, George-st., Sydney.

OLD ZINC.—Highest price given for Old Zinc at Partridge's Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-street.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.—Best CURLED HAIR, a few casks for SALE. CHAS. MOORE and CO.

FOR SALE, a new oak PIPE, and packing CASES. 407, George-street.

WANTED, to dispose of Furniture and Goodwill of old established Boarding-house. Rooke, 96, King-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

SMALL COTTAGE of two rooms and kitchen, in Smith-st., Balmain, for SALE. C. H. May, 109, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, to SELL main Parramatta Road FRONTAGES, near Sydney University, cheap, on easy terms, and in lots as required. Apply W. Redman, York-street, opposite Police Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, legally qualified, is required for a large and important district; one connected with the Roman Catholic Church would have a very extensive practice. Address Medicus, HERALD Office.

AS MILKMAN, and for cheese, butter, or cooking. Wanted, a SITUATION. 535, Kent-street South.

COMPOSITORS wanted. 66, Bathurst-street. Sharp.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—A leading soft-goods house is desirous of treating with a gentleman to represent them; one having a good knowledge of the interior preferred. Apply by letter up to 8th of August. Address L. T., HERALD Office.

EXPERIENCED GROCER wanted. 267, George-street. Mercantile Registry and Agency Company.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, immediately, a Practical ENGINEER; must be a good draughtsman. Apply, by letter, to A. Z., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Two COAT HANDS wanted; also an Apprentice, as Vest Hand. 100, Bathurst-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, good Brush HAND. S. Stead, opposite School of Arts, North Shore.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a good Counter HAND. John Brady, 576, George-street.

WANTED, a COOPER, for whaling barque Forward. Apply to J. Merriman, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE-GIRL, 5s week; references. Mrs. Elder's, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a single MAN. Mr. P. M'Carroll, Botany Road.

WANTED, a Mutton BUTCHER. Mr. P. M'Carroll, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Blacksmith trade; open for a week. W. Cargo, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Man as General SERVANT, near Sydney. must be able to plough. G. S. Yeo, Lands Office.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, 14 or 15, 2 doors from Chapel, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at once, No. 3, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a single man, to groom, garden, milk, &c. H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Byfleet Cottage, Maria-street, Cook's River Road.

WAITING ENGAGEMENT, a first-rate COOK; Address M., 216, Castlereagh-street, near Market-st.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, to assist in housework (Protestant). Dolby's, Haymarket.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply at 390, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, smart YOUTH, as Boots and Waiter, for Newcastle. Apply before 10, Lister and Son, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Man SERVANT, to make himself useful, and do plain cooking. 160, Gloucester-st. After 9.

WANTED, a competent NURSE, for the country. Apply Cohen's Family Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Apply, Mrs. Anderson, 46, College-street.

WANTED, a GROOM, at Post Office Hotel Livery Stables.

WANTED, General SERVANT, to proceed to Maitland. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S.H.R.

WANTED, a MAN, for a yard. M. Cross, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 9, to Mrs. Levy, 111, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, a LAD, to drive a horse and cart. Apply 171, Lower George-street.

WANTED, active Young MAN, used to horses and driving; must make himself useful. 459, Pitt-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANTS. Newtown Labour Office.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. 6, Agnes-terrace, Victoria-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out Milk. Apply top of Ann-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby and be useful. Apply Mr. Dummer, fruiterer, William-street.

WANTED, an active young MAN, to make himself generally useful. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT, for the country. Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Clark, 257, Elizabeth-street, near Shalvey's Hotel.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply 137, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14, for housework. No. 11, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS and Plain COOK. Wesleyan Parsonage, 370, Cleveland-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply, after 10, Woolloomooloo Royal Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a NURSE and Needlewoman. Mrs. Pratt, Sydney Grammar School, between 10 and 12.

WANTED, a MAN, to make elastic-side Boots; constant work. B. Murphy, 115, William-street.

WANTED, MAN, to milk and generally useful; also BOY, as Boots. Registry, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, GIRL, 15 or 16, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Bainbridge, 74, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, CLOTHIER'S SALESMAN. 518, George-street, opposite New Town-hall.

WANTED, respectable Person, as General SERVANT, good references; two in family. 199, St. John's-ter.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. 93, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 155, Bourke-street, north of William-street.

WANTED, for the Macleay River, a BULLOCK DRIVER and Mate, accustomed to drawing logs, none but steady sober men need apply, to John Hodgate and Son, Steam Mills, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS Cook DISENGAGED, used to hotel and club business. Mrs. Capps, King-street.

A YOUNG Man, with good English education, requires a SITUATION, as Tutor, in private family, or Teacher of a provisional school. References unexceptional. Address A. Stanley, care of Mr. Bourke, 11, Bridge-street.

BOOKKEEPER.—A thoroughly respectable and competent Bookkeeper, having about half his time engaged, wishes to make an ENGAGEMENT for three days per week. Active, energetic, trustworthy. Y. X., HERALD.

PARTNERSHIP Wanted, in COMMISSION BUSINESS, capital £500. All communications considered strictly confidential. Apply, with particulars, P. W., Post Office, Sydney.

TO MINING and SMELTING COMPANIES.—A practical Smelting Manager and Assayer will shortly be open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Address H. B., HERALD Office.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—A respectable Man DISENGAGED, as Salesman, Clerk, or Storekeeper. H. Harris, 108, South Head Road.

TO THE FREEMASONS OF SYDNEY.—The Son of a late Brother, of high rank in the Craft, whose wife and children are in destitute circumstances, earnestly solicits the kind offices of the Masons of Sydney, in helping him to procure such employment as will enable him to provide for those depending upon him. Address Spes, HERALD Office.

WAITING Engagement—House and Parlour Maid; good Needlewoman. Mrs. Bradford, 42, Hunter-st.

WAITRESS, first-class Cooks, good Housemaids, General Servants for Engagement. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, WASHING, by a competent laundress; references if required. Address S. D. Y., HERALD.

WANTED, Engagements for Servants of all capacity. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S. H. R.

WANTED by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION, as Housemaid. Address 158, Clarence-street.

WANTED, by a married Couple, SITUATION, as Groom and Coachman, Cook and Laundress; good reference, no incumbrance; town or country. Address M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION as Lady's Maid, or Nursery Governess; also, wanted a Cook or Waiter's place, for one with good experience. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a respectable man of large colonial experience, with a thorough knowledge of house property in all its details, and well acquainted with the furniture, timber, and grain trades, who will give his services in any capacity (not menial) for a very small salary. Address A. K., HERALD Office.

A WIDOWER, possessing means, wishes to meet a Lady similarly circumstanced, with a view to MATRIMONY. Address Secrecy, 133, Clarence-street.

WANTED, the Person who called on Mrs. Wetherill respecting the cook and laundress Situation, to call at Elswick House, Petersham, before 1 p.m. to-day.

WANTED, to purchase a 4-roomed COTTAGE, in any of the suburbs, Balmain preferred; price must be moderate. Address Potts and Paul, shipchandlers, Lime-street.

WANTED, detached COTTAGE, 2 or 3 rooms, large yard or garden, or quarter-acre paddock; vicinity of Newtown or Parramatta preferred; no children; rent not to exceed 10s. per week. Address B. S. B., HERALD.

WANTED, one or two empty ROOMS, and use of kitchen; Chippendale or Shepherd's Paddock. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, one Large, or two Small ROOMS, centrally situated. State terms, C. B., HERALD.

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS, without board, for a family. State terms. J. H., HERALD.

WANTED, Board and Residence, private family, Paddington or Waverley. L. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Boy's SADDLE. State price, to Cheap, Smithfield.

WANTED, 5 gross PICKLE BOTTLES, at 6s. per gross. H. C. Roberts, grocer, Paddington.

WANTED, to buy Left-off CLOTHING of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a second-hand Portable Steam ENGINE, 8 or 10-horse power, in good order. Address, stating lowest price, R. A., 263, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

APARTMENTS, HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

APARTMENTS VACANT, large bedrooms. Mrs. Mair, 140, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS for a Gentleman, with board. 90, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS—Suite Vacant; also separate Rooms; board; bath, &c. 209, Macquarie-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE; vacancy for families or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Wynyard-square.

A VERY comfortable Furnished BEDROOM to LET. 71, Hunter-street, one door from Macquarie-street.

ALBERTO-TERRACE, Macleay-street.—No. 160 will be vacant early in August. Apply 144, in terrace.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen. No. 3, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 10, Wynyard-square; baths. Terms, £1 1s.

BOARD, &c., for Married Couple, or two Gentlemen. Baths. 157, Castlereagh-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms moderate.

BRICKFIELD-HILL SHOP.—To LET, for a term, the Premises lately occupied by Mr. Monti, watchmaker, 509, George-street South, near the Golden Gate public-house; rent £2 2s a week. Apply at the premises.

COTTAGE to LET, in good order, furnished or unfurnished; or for SALE. Beautifully situate, with water frontage and scenery, 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry, &c.; flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, with grounds; bathing-house, boat wharf, and abundance of water; rent or terms liberal. 128, Elizabeth-street North.

COAL, TIMBER, or LIVERY YARD, Sussex-street.—To LET, for three, five, or seven years, the spacious PREMISES, occupied by Mr. Sampson, wheelwright. Apply at Mr. Sampson's, Sussex-street.

DESIRABLE Villa RESIDENCE, furnished or unfurnished, situated on the Edgecliff Road. The owner is leaving for England, and is desirous of meeting with a careful tenant during his absence; has ten rooms, out-offices, and every possible convenience. A lease can be had if required. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers. Also, two COTTAGES in same locality, containing six rooms and kitchen, bathroom, &c.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To LET, two lofty Rooms, connected by folding doors, with board and attendance. Terms, £2 per week. Central, HERALD Office.

HOTEL to LET.—The PRINCE ALBERT, near the new Markets, together with the lease, license, furniture, &c. Inquire on premises, or to C. H. Rooke, 76, King-street.

ROOMS to LET, one suitable for an office, watchmaker, or any light business. 38, Jamison-street.

TO LET, 177, Premier-terrace, William-st., 7 rooms, kitchen, and out-offices. J. S. Harrison, 267, George-st.

TO LET, 264, Pitt-street South, Two ROOMS—first or second floor. Rent, 10s.

TO LET, Pyrmont, small HOUSES, Edward-street, Helena-ter.; rent, 13s. Day, 66, Union-st., Pyrmont.

TO LET, two ROOMS; rent 5s. Apply at 10, Nichols-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a good Family RESIDENCE; patent closets, gas, stable. Inquire at 27, Lower Fort-st.

TO LET, a new four-roomed HOUSE, with wide balcony; rent 11s 6d. Apply 272, Crown-street.

TO LET, detached COTTAGE, Darling Point, four rooms, kitchen. Apply 428, George-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, five rooms; kitchen, stable, coach-house, and other out-offices. 428, George-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, five rooms, kitchen, balcony, verandah. Apply 48, Crown-street North.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 5 rooms, balcony and verandah. Barcom-st., Darlinghurst, near Iceworks. Water.

TO LET, in Myrtle-street, Shepherd's Paddock, 2 new 6-roomed HOUSES; rent, 18s.

TO BUTCHERS and others.—To LET, 226, Pitt-st., on advantageous terms. Apply 228.

TO LET, the HOUSE, 209, Bourke-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo, containing 5 rooms, kitchen and yard. Apply 277, George-street.

TO LET, small SHOP, suitable for a grocer; rent, 15s. F. Pierce, 98, Market-street.

TO LET, in Derwent-street, near the University, a COTTAGE, four rooms and kitchen. T. T. Smith, builder, Glebe.

TO LET, a six-roomed HOUSE, in Moore-terrace, Forbes-street North. Apply to Mr. Montefiore, Papiete-terrace, Forbes-street.

TO LET, GADSHILL VILLA, Ashfield, with immediate possession. Apply to T. R. Allt, Messrs. Allt's, Pitt-street; or Lawrence Bergin, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, Macquarie and Hunter streets, close to Domain gate, BELLEVUE HOUSE, 98, Hunter-street, 9 rooms; rent, £100. Apply on the premises, or to Cashier, at Mr. John Dawson's, 136, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Jesmond-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Wesleyan Church; 4 rooms, kitchen and servant's room; water laid on, ... Apply next door; or J. R. Love, 504, George-street.

TO LET, No. 13, Bligh-street, containing 4 rooms, servants room and kitchen, with large garden. Apply to F. and E. Cole, 380, George-street, ... Thompson and Giles.

TO LET, a newly-erected SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, 5 rooms, at the corner of Raglan and ... streets, Waterloo; suitable for any business. Apply to Charles M'Farlane, Raglan-street.

TO LET, DERWENT COTTAGE, Balmain, the residence of the undersigned. It contains three ... rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, with underground tank, convenient kitchen, offices, and an unfailing supply of good water. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Waverley, a small COTTAGE of 4 rooms, in good repair, with garden, &c.; rent, 7s a week. Apply next door, to Mr. Young, market gardener; or to H. H. Newman, house, land, and general agent, 19..., Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, GADESHILL VILLA, Ashfield, near the station, containing seven rooms and servants' offices, garden and orchard in full bearing, coach-house and stabling, with large paddocks, &c. Apply to C. H. May, estate and house agent, 109, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, KENILWORTH LODGE, Upper South Head Road, near Ocean-street. The HOUSE with a tower, and one adjoining; fine situation with every convenience for a small respectable family; with or without coach stabling, and paddocks; abundance of good water. Apply on the premises; or to T. W. BOWDEN, 134, Pitt-street.

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Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite B... ter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	477, Brickfield-hill, three doors south of Bathurst-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and ... streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
Charles Lea (late F. Larter)	92, South Head Road
R. Iredale	Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
Mr. J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, ... Road: Railway Station ... stall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
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J. J. Hayes	Paddington, opposite Post-office
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